

THE CONSTITUTION VERSUS THE NEGRO

Atlanta Independent 8-6-17

There is no white daily in the South that caters so much to Negro money and poses so much as the Negro's friend as The Atlanta Constitution. The first argument that the representatives of this great daily make to a colored man when approaching him for a subscription, advertisement or any other business is that The Constitution is the Negro's best friend; that Mr. Howell like Mr. Grady and his illustrious father, is deeply interested in the Negro race and will do anything he can to promote his general uplift and welfare. This is stock argument with The Constitution. This is the preachings of this great daily, but its practices are otherwise.

In spite of the pretended friendship of The Constitution, no Southern daily brings more indictments against the usefulness and possibilities of the race than does the friendly Constitution. We publish in another column of this week, an editorial, which appeared in the columns of The Constitution on last Sunday, in which many good things were said about the Negro and in which many bad things were said about him. There was enough bad in one statement to strike down all the good that The Constitution said in this editorial.

We do not know whether Mr. Howell or some members of his staff wrote this editorial, but it did the Negro a great injustice when it threatens that a repetition of the Brownsville and Houston affairs will forever disbar Negroes from enlistment in the American army. We know that The Constitution holds no brief for the future policy of the government, as well as Mr. Howell knows that the Brownsville and Houston affairs are not a proper measurement of the Negro race.

The Constitution, in common with the white press throughout the country, wrote the verdict of both the Brownsville and Houston affairs before the investigation. Sentiment was shaped and directed to place the blame upon the Negro before the court or military authorities could report. It is a fixed policy of the white press that where a Negro is involved with a white man, to convict the Negro without a hearing, to poison the public mind with inflammatory matter, which forestalls a fair and truthful investigation. The decisions of trial tribunals in this country, as well as investigation commissions, follow public sentiment. If the people largely believe you guilty, the verdict is one of guilty; if they believe you innocent, the verdict is one of not guilty. So, it is almost impossible, where a Negro is involved, to find him blameless.

It is unfair to charge that all the Negroes must be judged by a few bad Negroes. Granting that the Negroes shot up Brownsville, or that they are the blame for the Houston riot, it would not be fair to judge twelve million people by the conduct of less than three hundred. It would be just as fair to judge all Georgians, with their intelligence and advanced civilization by the conduct of the mob that burned the Barber family at Monticello, Ga. during the Slaton administration. It would be just as fair to call all the white Georgians villains, outlaws and cut-throats, because, during the Candler administration, excursions were run to Palmetto on a Sunday to witness the burning of Sam Hose. It would be just as fair to call all Georgians ruffians and bandits because a mob broke into jail and lynched the Lake family in Lee County and lynched the Goolsbys and others in Early County. It would be equally as odious to the decency and Christianity of the white people of Georgia to call them all outlaws because a mob of outlaws in Forsyth and Cherokee Counties expelled every Negro from certain sections of those counties because they were black.

In discussing the best side of the Negro, The Constitution lays down this proposition as incontrovertible:

"Another condition to be kept in view is the unfortunate trait of the Negro's character that instinctively induces him to shield those of his race who commit crime. They not only shield criminals of their race, but take

as race antagonism the dealings on the part of courts and law officers with admitted transgressors of the law."

This proposition is false upon its face and is uttered for the purpose of injuring the Negro as a part of our civilization. The Negro does not conceal criminals; but, on the other hand, gives them up to the officers of the law. At any time when a white man wants to catch a Negro culprit, he engages a Negro to betray him; not a white man, but one of his own kind and kind. Ninety per cent of the convicts in Georgia are Negroes, and ninety per cent of them were convicted on Negro evidence, and not upon the testimony of white witnesses.

The Constitution says that the instinct to conceal crime is entirely foreign to the white race and that the natural tendency among white people is to facilitate the apprehension of criminals, regardless of color. This proposition is equally as false as the first one. White men in a large degree conceal Negro criminals; especially when a white man is financially or industrially interested in the Negro, he will conceal him from the law. If the instinct is entirely foreign to the white man, why is it that the criminals who lynched Leo Frank in Cobb County, Crawford in South Carolina, the Lakes in Lee County, the Goolsbys in Early County and burned at the stake the Barber family—husband, wife and children—in Monticello, were not brought to justice and the bloody blot removed from the escutcheon of our state? These mobs were composed of white men, and white men know the guilty parties. If white people do not conceal crime, why is it that in 1911, in the broad open daylight, a Negro was lynched by unmasked white men in the streets of Monroe, Georgia, and no indictments were returned? If the instinct to conceal criminals is foreign to white people, why was a poor Negro woman lynched in Calhoun County because her son sought to defend her against a white brute and no indictments were returned? Who shielded the criminals in Waco, Texas, in Paris, Texas, and in Beaumont, Texas, where Negroes were burned to the stake and their lifeless bodies dragged through the streets tied to automobiles driven by white men, at high noon in the day, if the instinct to conceal criminals is foreign to white men? Who are shielding the mob which lynched poor Crawford at Abbeville, South Carolina, from the strong hand of the law, if white men are shielding it?

Thousands of Negroes have been lynched and burned at the stake in the Southland by white men, and no indictments were returned. Yet, The Constitution essays to say that the instinct to conceal crime is foreign to the white man and that it is characteristic of the white man to give up criminals to the law, without regard to race or color. This issue has nothing to do with the training of soldiers.

The Negro, like the white man, has a "best side" and a "bad side." The bad side of the Negro is shown in the Brownsville and Houston affairs, in crap shooting and immorality; and the bad side of the white man is shown in lynch law, mob violence, the shielding of criminals, the robbing of Negroes, stuffing the ballot box, denying the black man his rights, discriminating against him on public carriers and in public places, taking from him his share of the public school fund, segregating him in the army, paying him starvation wages, breaking into his house at night, expelling him from communities, confiscating his property, separating him from his holdings and dear ones, and driving him to foreign lands where he may breathe the breath of freedom and fairness.

Let The Constitution explain these things before it points out all the vices of the black man and obscure the vices of the white man.

MACON AND PISTOLS

In Macon it is proposed to impose a \$1,000 license upon hardware dealers who sell revolvers. It is desired to reduce the number of pistol owners, and ultimately pistol-toters. The Macon idea holds that a good way to accomplish that end is practically to forbid the sale of revolvers by putting a prohibitive tax upon merchants who have revolvers to sell. *Advised 1-2-17*

for trouble.

But what of the Macon plan? Will it achieve the desired ends? We venture that it will not. Certainly the plan makes no provision for collecting and confiscating the arms now held by private individuals. These guns will remain in existence; they will be useful for years to come, for revolvers do not wear out rapidly. Certainly the law makes no provision against the opportunity to purchase arms of mail order houses, or of buying pistols in neighboring towns. We even wonder if a sort of pistol "blind tiger" system will not crop up in Macon, a system whereby unlawful sales are promoted clandestinely by those who pay no license for operating the sinister game.

In that case the law would be an injustice to the hardware dealers. It is the concealed weapon which is an evil; not the mere ownership of a weapon. A vigorous crusade against carrying concealed weapons and a few conspicuous convictions, with the imposition of impressive punishment, would do more to put down the gun-toter than any law which wrought a hardship on honest citizens engaged in a lawful business.

LITTLE NEGROES HELD FOR ALLEGED THEFTS

MACON KY DEMOCRAT

JUNE 21, 1917

HEZEKIAH AND SANDY SAID TO HAVE STOLEN WATCH Fobs AND SPECTACLES.

Hezekiah Woolens, aged 9, and Sandy Bruberry, aged 11, negroes, were arrested yesterday by Probation Officer John K. Bonds on a charge of stealing watch fobs and spectacles from the Dubois Drug company. The boys had the stolen goods on their persons, and were ordered whipped by their parents. A bunch of seven keys was also found in their possession, and the keys are thought to have been either stolen or found.

Trial of Gilbert Melton, one of the three boys charged with the theft of an automobile from J. M. Wallace, was started yesterday morning in juvenile court, and then continued until Friday at 10 a. m. An important witness for the commonwealth is now absent.

Pistol-toting is a great evil. It is a vicious practice, long since abandoned by most law-abiding citizens except in cases where the law-abiding citizen has reason to fear that he is in need of greater protection than he could give unarmed. He does not practice pistol-toting. He merely carries a gun on rare occasions. The law officer of course is armed, but others who practice pistol-toting are potential law-breakers, persons looking

SOUTHERN JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS

Doctor, bring on the pulmotor.

"What's the matter," did you say?

Didn't you see the news items in the 'Sunday papers of Houston stating that the grand jury had no-billed the fifteen men arrested for participating in the Goose Creek lynching of the race man, Bert Smith?

Yes, sir, despite Sheriff Hammond's activity in apprehending the guilty and cowardly culprits, who committed premeditated murder in broad daylight, the Harris county grand jury absolutely and positively refused to return indictments against any of the damnable and dirty cowards and cut-throats.

Read this statement from one of the white dailies: "As none of the officers had seen the actual lynching, it was impossible to get evidence that would support the charges."

In another paragraph in the same article appears this: "There has been a great deal of doubt in the minds of officers as to whether or not the victim was guilty."

Please tell us, doc, how many crimes charged to members of our race are seen by the officers when they are being committed.

Has and does that interfere with race men and women receiving the severest penalty for the most trivial thing, while the whites go scot-free for the most horrible and abominable crimes?

We did not know before, doctor, that it was necessary for officers of the law to see criminals perpetrating their crimes in order to secure evidence against them?

Where do the witnesses come in? People who knew the men implicated in the mobocratic demonstration at Goose Creek informed the sheriff or else (sensible man as he is) he would not have affected any arrests.

And yet in the face of such information the grand jury found no fault in them.

This same thing occurred in Galveston county during the summer when the grand jury investigated the Sawyer lynching.

This is a species of justice peculiarly Southern in its aspects and application and is proving a mighty good stimulus to the exodus of our people to more civilized climes.

On August 26, while the city was under martial law, Lee Sparks, the officer who was responsible for all the trouble with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, more or less, shot Wallace Williams, a Negro, in the back as he was crawling over a fence, killing him instantly, all because the Negro dared to run from a crap game, according to eye-witnesses.

At first Negro eye-witnesses were afraid to tell who fired the fatal shot, but one white man saw it and knew some Negroes who saw it, and he told the facts, and after being promised protection from violence by the policemen for telling the truth, these Negroes also testified that Sparks killed the race man.

When Judge Robinson investigated the case he refused Sparks bond and it was necessary for his attorneys to go before the Court of Criminal Appeals before the prisoner could be released.

Monday the trial came off and the prosecution did not even ask for a conviction and was quoted as saying before the verdict had been announced that a conviction was not expected.

In keeping with Southern practices when a white man kills a Negro in cold blood, the jury returned its verdict "in less than a minute," acquitting a man who was guilty of manslaughter and who had precipitated the most ugly situation in the history of this community between the two races.

It appears to us, doc, that if the Goose Creek men and Sparks did not commit the crimes as alleged, then the informants of the

Goose Creek lynching and the witnesses who testified that they saw Sparks shoot and slay Wallace Williams are guilty of perjury and should be dealt with by the courts.

Listen to this, doc: Mr. Will Price, a Negro saloonkeeper at San Felipe and Heiner, is a target now because it has been discovered that his saloon is within 300 feet of a church, while the white saloonman at San Felipe and Arthur, right in the face of Bebee Tabernacle, and the many Dagoes in the face of other churches and schools of our race alone in this city do not come under the scope of this law.

In other words, it appears as if it is criminal to be possessed of dark skin, doctor.

We are opposed to all ward saloons and beer joints and the locating of same in the doors of or in close proximity to our churches and schools, but we don't approve of persecuting race men operating such institutions, while white men are exempted.

IS THERE EVEN NO SENSE OF JUSTICE IN THESE PARTS?

ARE WE CONSIDERED BELOW CATTLE AND OTHER BEASTS OF THE FIELD?

The various states have laws making it unlawful to kill game at certain seasons of the year and those guilty of violating these game laws are punished.

Since it is next to impossible to convict a white man for killing a Negro in the South, why not pass a law, doc, making it a crime to kill Negroes at certain seasons of the year and not have an open season for slaying us throughout the entire year?

How long will justice and fairness remain under the soporific and somniferous influences of Southern prejudice and mobocratic demonstrations and manifestations?

What ray of hope, what words of inspiration, what cheering and consoling advice can we give our people in the face of such rank and base injustice?

Having no vote, the Negro possesses no voice, and the best white people are always saying that things are going to be better, but we are from Missouri, doc.

Apparently the good white people have been so quiet and docile on the treatment accorded the race until the hoodlum element has control of affairs and our case is well night hopeless down here.

All of the Negroes cannot migrate to the North, but we cannot remain here under existing conditions, and those who are leaving are to be complimented.

This paper has been pleading for the best element of the two races to get together in Houston by holding a conference and there let us thrash out this great question.

It were utter folly and foolishness for any man, white or black, to ask or desire a race paper, preacher, pedagogue or what not, to attempt to discourage the exodus, while injustice, disfranchisement, rank discrimination, lynching and other diabolical practices are heaped upon our race.

This question cannot be settled in a day, week, month or year, but there is no better time to make an earnest beginning at settling same than right now.

ROUND UP CONVICT

ARTHUR BOWEN CAUGHT AFTER BRIEF FREEDOM.

Arthur Bowen, one of the negroes who overpowered Dave Aaron, chain-gang guard, last Tuesday and escaped, was captured yesterday on Wheeler's Hill by Rural Policemen Helms and Koon. Bowen was armed with a shotgun and a pistol and both of these

were recovered. Joe Williams, another negro, who helped Bowen to overpower the guard, was taken last Wednesday by Supervisor Patterson after a prolonged chase. The negroes got away while the camp was being moved out on the Garner's Ferry Road about 14 miles from Columbia.

A SERIOUS DANGER IN

SOUTHERN CITIES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

GALVESTON, TEX.—E. C. Branch has

written a letter to the editor of Pearson's Magazine, commending an article that appeared in the September issue, entitled "Democratic Massacres in East St. Louis," by Martha Greening. In the course of his letter, he said that there is another serious problem, which the white press could do much toward remedying. He continued:

"This serious problem is in the South more especially, in city, towns and villages, there can be found on the police force uneducated white men from the rural districts who place no value upon the lives of colored men. In the southern cities they make the mistake in selecting anybody in filling the positions of police officers. They should select men who have the qualifications from the fact that ignorant men have no conception of right. They often dog colored civilians around, and they are forced to take this treatment. It does not even stop there, they often dog and mistreat unarmed colored soldiers. They don't know that there is no earthly power to prevent these soldiers from going and coming back. Any fair-minded man who has been around colored soldiers knows, as a rule, they are harmless, but no man can mistreat them. They are nice and sociable to talk to when approached in the right manner."

NEGROES GO TO PRISON FOR STEALING COTTON

SHREVEPORT, LA. TIMES, OCTOBER 13, 1917
John Ellis And D. Walpole Will Serve Term In Penitentiary For Grand Larceny.

D. Walpole and John Ellis, negroes, who were arrested Thursday, charged with stealing three bales of cotton, two mules, a wagon and a set of harness, pleaded guilty in the district court Friday morning and were given sentences of not less than five years and six months, and not more than seven years and eight months in the penitentiary, the length of their imprisonment to depend to some extent on their prison records.

The negroes said that they had stolen the cotton and hauled it off in a wagon Ellis had stolen from Ben Askew, of Gilliam. The mules and harness had been stolen by Walpole from Arthur McKinney, at Hosston.

John Ellis was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Tyson, of Hosston, after he had made an attempt to sell the cotton to a Shreveport buyer. Walpole was arrested on a plantation by John Lay and John Reed, planters, who had been deputized by the sheriff for that purpose.

NEGROES ARE FREED.
Fourteen negroes were freed Wednesday by District Judge A. Kiersky on offering charges were free by Judge Lanier in city court Thursday morning. Three of the crowd, who had posted \$5 for their appearance in court, failed to appear and their forfeits were declared. Fifteen negroes arrested on the same charge by the same officers on Tuesday were fined \$5 each in city court Wednesday.

Crime - 1917

Xmas Crime Less And Arrests Fewer Than Ever Before

Light Christmas Docket in
Recorder's Court Is At-
tributed to Sunday Cam-
paign, Reduction of Boot-
leggers, Elimination of
Cocaine, Etc.

If Billy Sunday did not succeed in driving the devil out of Atlanta, he at least restricted the activities of His Satanic Majesty so much that the city police are enjoying more leisure during the present holiday season than they had in many years.

There were only eighty-five cases docketed in the police station Christmas day. Old policemen recalled the time when there was "standing room only" in the cells on Christmas night, and the recorder would be kept busy all day long disposing of the cases on the day after Christmas. It was different yesterday. In many of the cases docketed for "disorderly conduct," which covers a multitude of sins, the arrested persons put up a cash bond and forfeited it rather than take their chances of being found guilty when placed on trial. The police say they never saw so many people have money enough to put up cash bonds as at the present time.

Guilt of Conduct Only.

Recorder Johnson was in good humor Tuesday afternoon when he opened court; so were the court attendants; so were the policemen who brought their prisoners before the bar. It was the day after Christmas and the spirit of Christmas was still lingering around the court room. Even the prisoners who were placed on trial seemed to be infected with the general good humor and paid their fines without grumbling, or started to serve their sentences in the stockade with a smile. "Will Jones, you are charged with disorderly conduct. Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the recorder of the first negro placed on trial.

"Judge, yo' honah, I'se guilty of conduct, but not diso'dly. I wuz jes' boisterous, Judge." Further testimony showed that Will had insisted upon arguing in a store and using rather high-flavored language.

"Five dollars and costs," said the recorder.

The next case was that of Walter Wells, charged with being drunk. Wells

id he was drunk, very drunk, indeed. "Judge, I don't even remember what policeman it was that arrested me," he said. It was his first offense and he was let off with the minimum fine, which he paid and left the court room smiling.

Only Eighteen Drunks.

There were only fifteen cases on the docket of persons who had been arrested on the charge of being drunk. John Barleycorn is losing his hold on Atlanta. Time was not so many years ago that twenty or thirty cases of drunkenness would be recorded any day, and on Christmas, in years gone by, there would be from 150 to 200 cases. Year by year prohibition has progressed in the city, according to the police court annals. For instance, on Christmas 1914, there were 81 persons arrested for being intoxicated; on Christmas, 1915, there were 69; last year the number was reduced to 21, and this Christmas there were only 18.

Of the great number of cases tried Tuesday, few were of such a nature that the recorder found it necessary to bind them over to a higher court. There were fifteen cases, however, where men were bound over in the sum of \$50 for carrying weapons without a license.

The fact that eighteen persons were arrested for drunkenness, however, as well as fifteen for carrying weapons without license, still leaves work for the police to do in the campaign against blind tigers and pistol toting. Until it is impossible for anyone to secure liquor, let alone enough to become intoxicated to the point of drunkenness, prohibition will not perfectly prohibit. The majority of the "disorderly conduct" cases were of minor interest and were quickly disposed of. They ranged from family quarrels to petty larceny.

Police Claim Credit.

While the police admit there is a great decrease in the number of felonies and misdemeanors, they do not attribute the betterment wholly to Billy Sunday. They claim some credit themselves. "We arrested 27 bootleggers in the ten days before Christmas and confiscated many gallons of whisky," they say, pointing out that whisky is the greatest provocative of crime.

Hooper Alexander, district attorney, also believes the scarcity of egg-nog at Christmas time had something to do with the light docket.

"We have seized a great many shipments of whisky lately," said Mr. Alexander. "I have in mind one shipment of 271 quarts of imported Scotch that was shipped from a fictitious address in New York to a business house here, but the consignee refused to accept it. We have it in our liquor storage room, together with many more gallons. No one can tell how much crime is bottled up in a jug of whisky."

The revenue men point out that the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic act is also a factor in crime reduction. It is a rare thing for the police to find a cocaine fiend nowadays, they say, while before the Harrison act became a law two or three "dope" fiends were arrested daily.

Court officials say another reason for a decrease in the work of the police is the fact that there are comparatively few idlers in the city. The recent crusade against slackers sent many young men to work, while hundreds are in the army.

UNMERCIFULLY BENTEN.

We have always felt disposed to regard, with deference the "old line" members of the Richmond police force, who seem to be in discard, so to speak, and to be treated with scant consideration by some of the newer members of the present police force.

An officer who cannot arrest a person is an interesting question. The sergeant who caused the trouble did not either killing or maiming him is evidently out of place on the force of the situation. The report says the guardians of peace. They go further: around hunting for trouble, instead of going around to prevent it.

These remarks were inspired by an article in the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch of the 27th ult. It reads:

Joe Harris, colored, about twenty-and four years old, was carried to the Virginia Hospital last night for treatment from wounds received when he resisted arrest at the corner of Co-wardin Avenue and Hull Streets. The Negro, while not seriously hurt, was suffering from scalp wounds.

What we would like to know is that if the colored man was not seriously hurt why did they carry him to the Virginia Hospital? But what did he do? Let those who are opposed to him answer the question. The article reads:

The trouble, which created some little excitement in the neighborhood, occurred shortly before 7 o'clock last night when Sergeant S. J. Goldsby, of the Third District, attempted to arrest the man on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Negro was standing in a storefront at the time, and showed fight from the moment Goldsby attempted to arrest him.

All that he was doing, according to this statement, was standing in front of the store-front at the time. As he had not committed any crime, he could not understand why he was arrested and he resisted. He did not strike the officer. He did not try to kill him. What did he do? The article tells the story:

When the officer caught his arm, he swung around and broke the hold, opening the store door and darting inside.

The following tells its own story:

The officer grappled with the man and was joined by Patrolman Bolton. The Negro again broke away from both men and ran behind a showcase. Bolton drew his revolver and covered the man, while Goldsby remonstrated with the Negro and urged him to go with them without further trouble.

Just what right these officers had to go across the threshold of these premises for a man charged with disorderly conduct unless the property-owner gave them permission so to do.

The Negro whipped out a knife and said he would die before he would submit to arrest, and started fighting when officers closed in on him. A third officer, Patrolman Waymack, had arrived on the scene by this time, and all three men were forced to use their clubs to effect the arrest. The Negro fought, and several plates of glass, bottles containing chemicals and showcases were broken in the tussle that followed.

For standing in front of a store, he was beaten in such a manner that he could not be sent to a station-house. It must have been "a sight for the gods." Three "great big" policemen, armed to the teeth, with clubs and revolvers on one unarmed and practically helpless individual, beating him into submission, although he had not committed any crime, but had been chargeable with "high treason" for resisting a police-officer.

It would have made a most interesting sight at a "movie theatre." Just who will pay for the glass, bottles, chemicals and show-cases broken, is an interesting question. The policemen had no legal business on the inside of that store, without the consent of the proprietor. JOE HARRIS may claim that he went in there in a hurry to purchase the chemicals for use on the cuts and bruises which were sure to follow contact with the present day policemen. Be that as it may, he has already been punished by these policemen who so shamefully beat him, and who administered in advance the punishment that was presumed to be reserved to be inflicted by the presiding justice in the locality.

The conclusion of the matter is told as follows:

The officers finally beat the man into submission and he was carried into the street. Both Sergeant Goldsby and Patrolman Bolton suffered slight cuts and scratches at the hands of the Negro, the former being cut in the corner of his eye. After being carried to the Third District Station, where a charge of resisting arrest was lodged against him, the Negro was sent to the Virginia Hospital.

If these officers encountered a veritable "wild-cat," they got exactly that

for which they seemed to have been looking. How long are these exhibitions of brutality to continue? How long are we to read of these scandalous exhibitions of official power? The Chief of Police and the Mayor of the city and the Captains of the respective districts can stop all of this. Let these police officials devote their efforts to checking crime and not to arousing the anger and resorting to punishment of men who, conscious of their innocence, let their passions get the better of their judgment.

Colored men should not resist police-officers. They carry upon their bosoms the emblem of authority and it is to this emblem they should yield a willing obedience. Of course, we know that there are men who should not be given these emblems, that they transcend their authority and magnify and abuse their powers. Still, we must obey them and file our complaints with those in authority above them, even though the result thereof may not be satisfactory to us. God will yet raise up new friends for us, and in His own time will smooth out the rough places that line our pathway.

Somehow and somewhere in our journey through this world the light of fair play will dawn for us, and then we shall smile with the peaceful assurance that all will be well with us.

JUDGE CROW WARNS THE POLICE AGAINST FURTHER KIDNAPING

An unusual scene occurred in Judge Crowe's crowded court room Monday morning when the well known jurist discharged Emmett Pettus, an 18-year-old boy, who was held by the detective bureau to be sent back to Arkansas on a charge of forgery. Judge Crowe had issued a writ at 10 o'clock a. m., directing the police to bring Pettus into court and show upon what authority they were detaining him in prison. The petition had been filed by Emmett's brother, Robert Pettus, who lives at 3217 Wabash avenue, F. L. Barnett acting as his attorney.

Discharged

When the officers brought Pettus into court the judge asked the police on what authority they arrested and held the prisoner. The police presented a number of telegrams showing direction from the police in Arkansas to the police in Chicago, that Pettus was charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. "But, where is

your complaint," asked the judge. "This is all we have," the police said. "We are holding him for further papers, to send him back to Arkansas."

"Well, you have no complaint filed, and no warrant for the arrest of this man, and you are holding him without proper authority, and I am going to discharge him. The prisoner is discharged."

Warns Police

That was not all. The judge had in his mind a more flagrant case of police duplicity of which he, as a judge, had personal knowledge. Looking directly at the police officers who had Pettus in charge, he said: "I want to say that this method of arresting men and spiriting them out of the jurisdiction of the court must be stopped or else some of the police will get into serious trouble. I don't propose to permit the authority of the court to be treated in contempt as it was last Saturday. A prisoner was held at the central station for extradition. All he asked was a chance for his case to be heard in court. I called up the bureau and stated the fact that a writ of habeas corpus was about to be ap-

plied for, but it would not be necessary to issue the writ if they would book the man so that he could have his day in court. I was told that the man would be booked, and so I did not issue a writ. After that the man was not booked, but was turned over to the officers and taken out of the state. Now, that had better not happen any more.

"Now, in this case, I don't want you officers to arrest this boy again, but if you do, I want you to give his lawyer a chance to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Now, if he is arrested again and anything happens to him, I will make an investigation, and somebody will go to jail, and I don't think it will be this boy."

Emmett Pettus walked out of court, overjoyed at being saved from a handcuffed trip back to Arkansas. He had a narrow escape, but the words of the judge gave him courage to hope that he was freed from further trouble. Then he told the interesting story of his escape from Arkansas.

"I'd been wanting to come to Chicago to my brother Robert for a long time," he said, "but I was afraid to try, because they are getting so hard on people who try to come north. My chance came about six weeks ago. My father was sick in Hot Springs, and a friend of mine in Little Rock, who knew I wanted to get away, sent me a telegram that my father was worse, and wanted me to come at once.

"The telegram came in the morning," Pettus continued, smiling at his good luck, "and when my boss came at noon, he said, 'Emmett, I hear you have some bad news.' 'Yes, sir,' I said. 'Well, you take my car and go down to see your father.' Of course I did not want to take his car because I wasn't coming back, but I didn't want him to know that, so I told him I'd better not take the car, as I might not be able to come right back, if my father got worse.

"That seemed to sound all right, so he said, 'That's so, but you will need some money,' and he handed me \$15. I thanked him, and then the next thing I knew I was in Chicago with my brother."

And this was all there was to the crime of forgery, which southern imagination invented to kidnap this boy from Chicago back to trial and prison. When the first telegram came to Chicago, Officer Smith ("Big Six") and Officer Stark

went to Emmett's home, but arrested his brother by mistake—Robert left his home about a year ago, not on account of any trouble of his own, for he was a chauffeur for an ex-governor of Arkansas, but because things were getting worse and worse for members of the Race. He came to Chicago and has not lost a day of work since. He is now at work for the U. S. government at good wages.

"Big Six" and Officer Stark locked him up Friday night, but turned him loose Saturday night when they arrested Emmett. Sunday night at 10 o'clock he called up Lawyer Barnett, and Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Emmett was free.

This incident confirms the position taken by the Defender in its last issue, when we suggested that our citizens should meet at once and take steps to stop this system of kidnaping. Of course if a prisoner can get word to Judge Crowe a writ of habeas corpus will be issued, and the man will be given a hearing in court, but every prisoner cannot know how to get his case in court. Justice SHOULD NOT hang on such chances. If the police will deliberately deceive the judge and send a prisoner out of the jurisdiction after they have promised the judge to give the man a chance to be heard in court, as they did in the case which Judge Crowe mentioned, the ordinary citizen can expect no fair treatment at their hands. Kidnaping must stop. Chicago judges will do their duty, but citizens who are special victims of kidnaping schemes MUST act in self defense. The welfare of all good citizens demands action. There should be no delay. Kidnaping must stop.

ATTENTION JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR

Recently the grand jury criticized the Police Court, saying that much money and time could be saved the county if more cases of a trivial nature were wisely handled in that court. Judge Boldrick, of course, made reply. What it was in its entirety matters little but this little line caught our eye, "no white women are ever sent to the workhouse from this court." Something about this phrase struck us. We hate to appear as if we are looking for trouble but we can not refrain from asking his honor why White women? Are we to get the idea that it is the rule of Judge Boldrick's court not to send white women to the workhouse whatever their offenses and yet to send Colored women for similar offenses? Of course the Police Court only handles disorderly conduct cases, misdemeanor and trivial offenses against the law, but when the offense becomes a crime it leaves the jurisdiction of the Police Court. If a certain offense against the law calls for a workhouse sentence what does it matter to the Judge of the

Police Court whether the guilty person is a white or black woman?

The workhouse is a necessary institution, no doubt, and it has its ugly and deplorable phases, yet we believe it is maintained for the punishment of all offenders of a certain class. If it has deteriorated into a place so vile and unwholesome as to preclude the sending of White women to it as a means of punishment then certainly it is no place for Colored women. IT SIMPLY IS NO PLACE FOR WOMEN. We sincerely hope the next time occasion arises for a reply from the Judge of the Police Court, he will be able to say "No women are sent to the workhouse or ALL women are sent to the workhouse." Following close on to the above we found a story in the dailies to the effect that a Colored man had snatched a pocketbook from a woman, white, had been captured later, tried and pleaded guilty. Pleas of guilty without delay, we understand, are made in the hope of securing leniency. This man's lawyer asked for leniency for his client as he had plead guilty and saved the Court much time and trouble. Prosecuting Attorney Huf-

faker opposed the cry for leniency and said, in effect, "I will grant no leniency to a BLACK man who snatches a pocketbook from a WHITE woman." We take no sides with this man nor offer any excuse whatever for him. He doubtless deserved what he was given in the way of a sentence. We can easily see and almost feel that awful, heart-stopping, nerve racking experience a woman undergoes who is attacked without warning by some ruffian as she passes innocently by some dark spot on the public highway. And the awful shock is far more injurious to her than the loss of the purse, however, valuable it might be. We can almost suffer the outrage with the same shock the same fear, the same nervousness and the same indignation. Our point is ANY woman would feel the same under the same circumstances and would deserve our sympathy, aid and protection if we were near and the color of her assailant would not add nor detract one whit from the offense in any particular. What we want to say is the CRIME is the thing and not the COLOR of the criminal nor of the victim. The prosecutor, representing the public,

the state, society, should be as vigorous in punishing a BLACK man who had snatched a Colored woman's purse; a WHITE man who had snatched a white woman's purse; a WHITE man who had snatched a Colored woman's purse as he would be a BLACK man who had snatched a white woman's purse. And it sounds punk to say the least for a public officer to say he will be severer on a Colored criminal because he is Colored and his victim white. Let's have done with these color distinctions. Crime has no color neither has virtue. And half the time Society is responsible for the criminal, especially the Black one.

"Black Hole of Calcutta" Is Outdone

Chicago Police Guilty of Infamous Outrage When 7 Men From South Are Jailed Without Warrant

Another outrage on our people came to light last Friday when seven men who left Greenville, Miss., the previous Sunday night, were turned out of jail without a word of explanation, after they had spent three days and three nights in vile Chicago police cells. They had been taken from the Illinois Central train when it reached the Twelfth street depot Monday night at 10 o'clock and carted off to the jail by a half dozen policemen and kept in jail from Monday night at 10 o'clock until Thursday afternoon at 3. They were not allowed to send for friends or secure lawyers and they were treated like caged animals until they were discharged—never taken into court, never charged with a crime and not allowed bail. And all the explanation they received when they were turned out of jail was the policeman's comment, "Guess we don't want you any more."

That kind of treatment may pass in Mississippi, but Chicago police who think they can get away with such a raw deal as that are making a big mistake. Already these men have engaged Lawyer F. L. Barnett to bring suit for damages and this latest outrage will be fully told in court.

Loaded Into Patrol

The Defender representative heard of

the outrage and at once started an investigation. To his surprise, it was learned that with the seven strangers who were arrested there were four well-known Chicago men—Parkhurst Forrest, Will Taylor, Charles Stone and Henry White. "We were expecting friends from New Orleans," said Will Taylor, 4759 Evans avenue, to the Defender representative, "and we got on the train at Sixty-third street. Before we arrived at the depot all the men in the coach—seven strangers and our four—were rounded up and put under arrest. We demanded to know what was the charge and who made it, but the police would not talk to us. We told them that our four were Chicago boys. One had his time card punched both morning and night, but that made no difference. We were pushed into a patrol wagon and taken down to the detective bureau. There we were kept until midnight, at which time one of the officers said, 'We have got nothing on your boys. You can go.'"

But it was the Mississippi men who had the hard time. "It was the worst experience I ever had," said John Biggs of Greenville, on being interviewed. "I have been a plumber for twelve years and I left there because things were getting worse and worse for my people. They put us in jail down there if we say we are going north and here they put us in jail because we came. Now, what is a man going to do, anyway?" And the Defender man had to "give it up."

"I was on my way to Cleveland, Ohio," said Grant Thomas, also of Greenville. "Biggs and I had our through tickets and showed them to the police, but that made no difference. I asked the police why they were arresting us and told them that I had just left a job where I worked for twelve years and I was never arrested before in my life, but they said nothing. The other men with us were George P. Pinion, Henry Scott, William Bates, George Keller, Wesley Smith and Monroe Johnson. We asked the police to show their warrants, but they only laughed. Then they loaded us into a patrol wagon."

"Talk about injustice. I never saw such as that," said George P. Pinion. "We were kept at the detective bureau until midnight Monday and then carried over a river and put down in a jail basement cell. It was only six feet and a half wide and eight feet long. That is only a little larger than a full-size bed. There was a board bench twenty-eight inches wide lengthwise against two walls; that left less than two feet between the benches.

"In this dirty hole five of us men were kept three nights and three days, breathing foul air, sitting, standing or lying on that hard board all day and all night long, except about two hours on Tuesday and Wednesday. Then we were turned out—no word of explanation, no summons to court, no chance to call a friend or see a lawyer. Talk about Mississippi, it can't beat that. There is one difference, though, and that is we have a chance in court to make somebody pay for this outrage. If there is any law in Chicago to reach this case, we've got a lawyer who will find it."

And here is another notice to Chicago people that prejudice is getting worse here all the time and we must get together and call the attention of our public officials to this latest phase of outlawry. The Defender will "lend a hand" whenever the movement starts.

WORKHOUSE FOR COLORED SUPERIOR TO THAT FOR WHITE

Reporter Visits White Oak Springs Institution — Superintendent Walker Talks of Conditions.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS

The county workhouse, located about a half from Chattanooga at White Oak Springs, was established one year ago this week, and stands out as an example of what should be erected for the white prisoners.

The plans for the workhouse were worked out by D. R. Walker, superintendent of the workhouses in Hamilton county, and R. H. Crox, superintendent of roads. The buildings and ten acres of ground cost the county \$10,000.

A visit to this workhouse by a News reporter brought out the fact more strongly of what is needed in this county for the white prisoners, and the only fault that could be found after the trip was made through the buildings was that Mr. Walker didn't have another one just like it under his care for the white prisoners, instead of the present one located on Signal mountain, which is in a deplorable condition.

Description of Buildings.

There are two main buildings, located in the center of the ten acres. One of these is used for the guards' quarters and the other for the prisoners. Both are frame structures and present a neat, clean appearance on the inside and outside. The building for the guards has six rooms, including the main office, diningroom, kitchen and guards' rooms. The basement has a cement flooring and is divided off into a storeroom, canningroom and bathroom facilities. On the wooden shelves in the storeroom were about five hundred cans of tomatoes and beans, which were canned by the cooks on the place, to be used by the prisoners. Also a number of glasses of jelly and jam. The cooking for the guards is done by a different cook than that of the prisoners. An old colored man known as "Daddy" prepares the meals for the inmates. In the canning room there was a four-dozen capacity canner.

With Prisoners.

From the guards' quarters Mr. Walker led the way to that of the prisoners. However, they were out working on the roads. The superintendent stated that at present there were about twenty-five or thirty, although the building was arranged so that about eighty could be accommodated. While the prisoners all sleep in one large department, it is well ventilated, having the overhead ventilations, together with windows at the side and back. The floors were concrete, and shower bath arrangements in one part of the room. The bedclothes were clean, as well as the floors and walls.

There was no unpleasant odor, but instead everything was of a sanitary appearance. Cuspidors were placed on the floor on both sides of the room.

The reporter asked Mr. Walker if the prisoners remained in their quarters all day Sunday just the same as the white prisoners on Signal mountain, and he said that they did, owing to the fact that all of the guards do not stay there on Sunday but that they take it turn about. He also stated that he had asked for a fence around the inclosure several times so that the prisoners could be given the benefit of the fresh air, but that he had not succeeded in getting one. The prisoners' sleeping quarters opens right into their dining room.

"Daddy" was in the kitchen preparing dinner for them and seemed to understand his work thoroughly, and had everything clean.

The reporter was then taken out to look over the garden, where all of the vegetables are raised for the use of the workhouse, and it was here that she asked Mr. Walker what he thought about the county erecting a woman's department somewhere on the ten acres. Mr. Walker stated that if a workhouse was erected, that he would have to do away with his garden, as it was the only place possible left where there was room for a building of that kind. Ten acres would seem to be a large space, but besides the garden there was a large hogpen containing sixteen hogs, a blacksmith shop, a wagon lot and an old camp wagon which Mr. Walker had fixed up in case women prisoners were brought out to the camp. He has had water run into this and it is well ventilated. However it has never been used.

Mr. Walker stated that after his experience with both the white and colored men he had found that the white men were much harder to deal with than the colored, owing to the fact that the white man had not been used to being made to work all of his life, and the negro had always had the white man over him.

Favors Women's Workhouse.

In speaking of the women's department, Mr. Walker stated that he was very much in favor of it, but that he didn't see how on earth it could be erected on the ten acres out at White Oak, as practically every inch of ground was being used.

"I think a special bill would have to be enacted by the legislature, just as it was in Knox county, to obtain a special workhouse for the women. I would suggest that if it could be done on the three hundred and forty acres owned by the county at Bonny Oaks this would be an ideal location for a place of this kind. Have the building erected

on some part of this land and let the place be known as a branch of the workhouse, or a detention place for women. I don't believe they should be around the other prisoners at all, and I certainly do think that much good could be accomplished by this act, and by the placing of a matron in charge." Mr. Walker agreed that women understood the woman and that they should be the ones to deal with them.

The county has bought this land and erected these buildings for its colored prisoners and the question that will naturally arise, "why can't she do as well by her white prisoners, or at least the girls?"

Magazines and literature as well as a number of Sunday school books were on the shelves for the prisoners' use, and Mr. Walker stated that there was some kind of religious services every Sunday for the prisoners.

ONLY ANOTHER NEGRO

"In Atlanta a few years ago, the chaingang was working in Peachtree street on the block that runs from Baker to Ivy. Four Negro convicts

dropped and died. They drank too much ice water, the authorities said. The convicts had been beaten. They had been accused of loafing on the job.

"Just before the present warden in Fulton county, C. H. Girordeu, took office, the Grand Jury of Fulton county saw the photograph of the breast and back of a prisoner. Jurors saw the man himself. His skin was black, but that did not hide the cancerous growth which had eaten through his breast, nor the horrible welts where the merciless lash had cut and gashed the sick man's back. He had been charged with soldiering.

"Better days have come with the present warden of Fulton county whose purpose we believe is to be human and good, but even under his regime, recently a mutiny was reported in one of the camps and the lash was used to subdue the men and drive them to their work. The warden, like our state, is in the grip of system which can bring only infamy and disgrace to us.

"Witness, the account sent out by our Savannah correspondent and published in this issue of the death of the convict James Youngblood. He should Georgia be disgraced?

was charged with refusal to work. Doctor Righton, coroner of Chatham county, says the man's kidneys show a condition that would have made the man insane. He was beaten day after day for refusal to work. Merciful death freed him from our chains.

"A week after his death, Chairman Davidson of the prison commission of Georgia told our representative that he had not heard of the case but would

look it up, and if the facts warranted, the commission would investigate. Somewhat late for James Youngblood had the state stained with his blood.

"If such things can occur in Fulton and Chatham, two of the leading counties of Georgia, something is radically wrong with the prison system from the humblest convict guard to the head of the prison commission itself. What is it? We are not a race of brutes. Neither are all of those in charge of our prisoners inhuman monsters. Less than a month ago one of them, in speaking of the parole system and the indeterminate sentence in use in other states, said that he believed that it would be far better, if some hope, instead of the horror of lasting confinement, chains and the fear of beating, were held before the men sent to our chaingangs.

"The bruised backs and legs of our prisoners chained together as they toss in their beds at night are an indictment of Georgia before the civilized world.

"Is there no man in public life in Georgia big, strong and brave enough to start the new year with a resolution that this shame shall be driven from the state and a new page begun in the history of the treatment of our criminal class?"

"Surely there is something more important to be considered than the mere question of how many of these poor creatures shall sweat and toil, fear driven, to bring dollars building roads for this county or that, while their families are being made to face starvation and want for the lack of their

labor, when the lives and souls of the prisoners are being destroyed and damned by the treatment they are given by their guards.

"We want roads. Yes. But the destruction and damnation of men are not essential to the building of roads. If it were so, all Georgia would cry, Let the roads go and save the men.

"We say—Build both roads and men. Other states are doing this. Why should Georgia be disgraced?

"It is not enough to say,—He was only a Negro."—The Way, Atlanta, Ga.

HOMICIDE EVERY DAY.

COOK COUNTY'S RECORD

Chicago, January 4.—A homicide almost every day was the Cook county record in 1916, according to the annual report of Dr. P. M. Hoffman, coroner, made public today. The report showed that in the year there were 312 homicides, 592 suicides, 276 persons killed by automobiles, 328 by railroad trains,

The Pistol Abomination Still Goes Relentlessly On

Editor Constitution: Only a few days ago two policemen of Atlanta had to shoot to death a negro to save their own lives. The negro was armed with a loaded revolver.

Three nights ago another officer at the corner of Decatur and Collins street had to shoot down a negro who was "shooting up" the street with a pistol.

Two nights ago a negro ran amuck on Piedmont avenue with a pistol and shot another negro.

Last week a negro woman shot and killed her husband in a quarrel.

Ten days ago a negro woman shot and killed a negro man with whom she had a row.

Last Wednesday night when police officers made a raid on a negro restaurant they found whiskey and in the crowd two loaded pistols.

It seems to be beyond dispute that hundreds of negroes are roaming over the city night and day armed to the teeth and ready to shoot down officer or citizen.

And day after day the same thing is true of white men who ought to know better.

If anyone will take the trouble to look into the show windows of the pawnshops on Decatur and Peters streets he will see pistols of all sizes for sale cheap. If a purchase is made the pawnbroker obligingly furnishes a full round of cartridges and the purchaser can walk out with his weapon ready for business.

Unless something is done to put a stop to this promiscuous sale of pistols the lawless men will continue to go armed and commit their murder. I think it would be a good move for the city council to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the sale of pistols in pawnshops. Council could at least refuse to grant licenses to shops that sell second-hand pistols.

GORDON N. HURTEL,
Recorder Pro Tem.

COULDN'T BE FAIR TO NEGRO.

Prospective Juror Admits This,
and Judge Censures Him.

When John A. Magee of No. 174 West Eighty-sixth Street was examined as to his qualifications to sit as a juror before Judge Roskelley in General Sessions yesterday he said he believed he should not sit because the defendant, Nathaniel Motley, was a negro, and he (Magee) was prejudiced against the negro race.

"My theory," retorted the Judge, "is that any man with such ideas should be disqualified from serving on a jury. I shall order that your name be stricken from the list. It seems to me that some people should constantly be reminded that this country was founded by all classes and conditions of men. While the white man sits to-day in judgment on the black man, you cannot tell but what to-morrow the black man will sit in judgment on the white man."

400 Negro Miners, Armed With Deadly Dynamite, Hold Guards Prisoners in Mine

admission 2-1-17

State Convicts Defy Officials at Banner Mines—Declare Strike—Demand Warden's Removal

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 1—Demanding that the warden at Banner Mines be removed, 400 negro convict miners have gone on a strike in the depths of the mine, refusing to come out, or to permit anyone to enter. Four white men, fire bosses, are held captives by the negroes, who have telephoned to P. J. Rogers, president of the Alabama Convict Board, that they will resume work when the warden is removed.

The members of the state convict board, who hurried to Banner, have not acceded to the striking miners' demand. The miners have quantities of dynamite in their possession, and it is feared that they may blow up part of the mine.

The convicts claim that the warden has not been considerate to them.

Have Dynamite.

President P. J. Rogers, of the state convict board, and J. W. Kyser, also a member of the board, left Birmingham for Banner mines as soon as word of the trouble was received here.

The negro convicts of which there are about 400 at the Banner mines are reported in an ugly mood and it is declared that they attempted to blow up a part of the mine. The convicts are in possession of the telephone there and but little information could be obtained.

The negro convicts, so it is claimed, made certain complaints against two or three officials at the mines, and when these complaints were not satisfied they decided on drastic measures. Thursday morning when they were put to work they suddenly overpowered their guards and refused to let the four white men who were in the mines at the time come out and they declared they would hold them prisoners until their demands were met. They asked for the removal of certain officials there so it is declared.

Operated by State.

The Banner mines are on a branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in the northwestern part of Jefferson county and about 25 miles from Birmingham. The mines are operated by the state convict department and the coal is sold to the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company.

Officials of the Pratt Consolidated company stated Thursday morning that they had heard of the trouble at Banner mines, but did not know any of the details. The company has nothing to do with the operation of the mines.

Reports of the strike of the con-

victs at the mines were received here by the office of the state mining department in the Woodward building but in the absence of official information no statement was made for publication.

THE ALABAMA WAY.

The brutality of the White South in dealing with Negroes who exhibit any degree of manhood and courage in a controversy with whites was recently exemplified in the case of Anthony Crawford in South Carolina, the details of which are familiar to all readers of The Age. It is only fair to note that all Southern communities are not so unblushing in their brutality as the town of Abbeville, which will ever furnish justification for the question "Is the White South civilized?"

Alabama, for instance, dealt with a somewhat similar case in a much more civilized way, according to the Montgomery Advertiser. All the forms of law were observed, and the offending Negro was finally given a life term in the penitentiary. The crime with which he was accused was the killing of a young white man who had struck him with a stick. The slayer, Andrew Molton, had been employed on a plantation owned by Dr. George Waller, father of the young man who was killed. He went to get his pay but was put off, whereupon the altercation ensued with a fatal result.

Singular to say, instead of being lynched at once, Molton was tried before a jury and sentenced to be hanged. The Supreme court granted him a new trial and by agreement the prisoner pleaded guilty and his punishment was fixed at imprisonment for life. Thus was the majesty of the law

upheld and Alabama saved a lynching *New York Age*

There must have been a host of mitigating circumstances in the case to bring about such a deference to the forms of law as prevailed in the proceedings. The penitentiary will probably be the safest place for Molton for some time. But there is some reason to suspect that a verdict of manslaughter in self-defence would have more nearly fitted the facts in the case.

But, at all events, the Alabama way accords more with the veneer of civilization than the South Carolina way.

4992 **MONROE, I. C. JOURNAL**
OCTOBER 2, 1917
DARKIES WERE SELLING MEAT AT 15 CENTS POUND

It was Stolen Meat, However, Will Hodge and Charley Jones Having Entered a Freight Car.

Fatback was quoted at about 26 cents wholesale here Saturday, but Will Hodge and Charley Jones, both strange negroes, were retailing it for 15 cents a pound for awhile Saturday afternoon at Saute's gin on Main street. The business was of short duration, for Officer Fowler appeared on the scene looking for two car thieves who had robbed a Heath-Morrow Co. car of some meat.

On the approach of the officers, Jones fled. Mr. Fowler gave chase, but did not succeed in catching him until he had fired a shot, which had a submissive effect on the darkey. He of course missed the negro, as it was not his intention to hit him, and a nearby pumpkin received the contents of the gun.

A search of the pair revealed several pieces of jewelry which the officers immediately concluded had been stolen. Monday morning, after the pair had lain in jail Saturday night and Sunday, Mr. Hayne Johnson notified the police that his home had been entered and robbed Friday afternoon.

In the Recorder's court this morning Sub-Recorder W. J. Pratt, after hearing the evidence, bound the dusky pair over to Superior court on the charge of entering a railroad car. For stealing meat each drew a term of 4 months on the road. Jones also got 4 months for entering Mr. Johnson's home, while Hodge received two months for receiving stolen goods, as he had part of the jewelry stolen from Mr. Johnson's house on his person.

on this *Atlanta Independent*
I was certainly glad to see Judge Geo. Johnson come back to the Recorder's Court. While he was on his vacation having a nice time, poor Negroes had a bad time while he was gone; for these little makeshift judges, coming from stores, paint shops and the like, did nothing but play the devil. They turned one white man loose, whom a white lady swore had committed murder on a colored man.

Another woodpile judge sent another colored man to the stockade because he did not have corns in his hands when he came from Ohio. Now, these kind of things raise lots of devilment. You can start a fire much quicker than you can put it out.

I am mighty glad to see the police getting on these fool automobile drivers. I would like to see them put some special police on Auburn Ave., for they take it as a race track. We can't have church on Sundays for the blowing of the horns and running so fast, they nearly break up church services, and everything else. It is the colored chauffeurs raising sand, and they had better stop it.

The Fall has come and the Courts will commence their sessions. From my observations in court rooms, it is no place for black people; you always come out with less than you had when you went in. You are never wanted unless you are grinning or telling a lie on some other Negro, and after being used in that way, you can go about your business. You lose lots of money and time, fooling around the Court House. You had better go to your pastor or some other good man and settle your troubles, and stay out of the courts; because with the average lawyer, when you win, you lose, and when you lose you go to the chaingang. There is no such thing as coming out on top when you commence to count your money with the old lady by the fireside.

FIVE NEGROES ARRIVE AT THE STATE REFORMATORY
FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL

Five Negroes arrived at the State Reformatory yesterday from Bourbon county. They are Walter Johnson, 28, house-breaking, term two years; Charles Moore, 23, robbery, term five years; McKinley Washington, 22, selling spiritous liquors, term two years; John Whaley, 22, robbery, term six years; Loss Holeman, 28, chicken stealing, term five years; James Mumphy, 53, negro of the county who has served a term of a year on the charge of cutting a wound was released.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR

JUNE 29, 1917

NEGRO RAN DOWN WOMAN.
Judge Keirnan Fined a Drunken Chauffeur \$1,000.

Garry Bledsoe, negro, formerly chauffeur for Leon Jordan, known for years to the police as the keeper of a gambling and disorderly cafe at Eighteenth and Vine streets, took a car last night from in front of a saloon kept by George Wills, Eighteenth Street and Highland Avenue, and went on a drunken ride. As a result a woman whose name appears on the warrant as Mrs. Sam Kemp, 3101 Highland, lies injured in the hospital. Mrs. Sam Kemp, 3101 Highland, denied all knowledge of the accident. The collision took place at Fifty-fifth Street and Swope Parkway.

George Banks, a negro in the car with Bledsoe, and another former employee of Leon Jordan, also was injured severely. Two negro girls in the car were uninjured.

Witnesses say Bledsoe was abusive to the officer who made the arrest. He pleaded not guilty in the South Side Court this morning and was fined by Judge Joseph F. Kiernan \$500 for drinking and \$500 for careless driving.

Stockade Will Soon

Be Free of Prisoners

If Decrease Continues

Constitution
Owing to the falling off in the supply of city prisoners, Chief of Construction Henry L. Collier yesterday found himself again compelled to reduce the number of his squads for street repair work. He is now reduced to only three squads of seven men each.

"If the reduction goes on," Mr. Collier said, "I will be compelled to throw all the prisoners into one squad. We will then have to have free labor to do the greater part of the work. I think I would arrange to have two squads, one of prisoners to do the grading and another of free hired men to do the paving."

"There has been a progressive falling off in the number of city prisoners until now the city will be compelled to depend in the main on free labor if it is to get the work scheduled done. At first we had eight squads of prisoners of from 16 to 20 each; then six, of from eight to ten; then four, of eight, and now only three squads of seven."

DRY SAVANNAH SHOWS BIG CRIME DECREASE

Constitution
Savannah, Ga., May 8.—(Special.)—For the first year of prohibition, from May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917, official figures compiled from police records show crime of every description has decreased in Savannah from 20 to 80 per cent, averaging over 60 per cent for all classes of crime. Drunkenness has decreased from 1,457 for 1916 to 418 for 1917, a diminishing of 1,039 cases, or 71 per cent. Assault with intent to murder from 50 cases in 1916 to 19 in 1917, 32 cases less, or 62 per cent. Burglary dropped from 187 to 76—a decrease of 45 per cent.

Although similar figures from other Georgia cities are not yet available, it is thought to be certain that Savannah was by far the most orderly and well-behaved city in the whole state during the past year.

CRIME INCUBATORS AND VAGRANT PRODUCERS

The Houston Observer

The above title is not a reference to a highly-invented machine nor some other wonderful contrivance perfected by man's inventive genius.

9-8-17

But it does refer to institutions that are wonderful and unparalleled developers and producers of vagrants and criminals of both sexes.

These institutions' graduates fill our prisons, jails, chain gangs, penitentiaries and hangman's noose and undermine the very foundation of our social, mental, religious, educational, moral and economic life.

Unlike other institutions their graduates are not sought for their sterling qualities and potentiality, but they are sought by the "law" for their fiendishness, gambling, carousings, crimes and divers other mean and despicable acts.

Notwithstanding this fact, these institutions stand on practically 220 corners in this city and most of these are located in our midst.

Not being satisfied with their contaminating influence in the very face of our homes, they have pitched their tents in the doors of our churches and schools and defy us to seek to move them.

Politics or no politics, these ward saloons should be removed and restricted to the downtown district and that at once.

EVERY CRIMINAL - OR VAGRANT THAT THESE INSTITUTIONS DEVELOP BRINGS REPROACH AND CONTUMELY UPON THE ENTIRE RACE.

We do not condone crimes and vagrancy but since we are not operating the places that produce such characters the entire race should not be held responsible for their actions.

THESE WARD SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS ARE DISGRACES TO THE LOCALITY AND COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS ON OUR EVERY CORNER AND IN THE VERY FACE OF OUR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

DO WE DESERVE ANY CONSIDERATION FROM THOSE IN AUTHORITY?

ARE WE FULLY ABLE TO BE SURROUNDED BY THESE PESTS AND HELL HOLES AND NOT BE AFFECTED THEREBY?

ARE WE IMMUNE FROM BEING INJURED BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MOR-

ALLY BY THE PRESENCE OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS AMONG US HERE?

IS THERE ANY DESIRE IN THIS CITY THAT WE BECOME DECENT AND RESPECTABLE CITIZENS AND THAT CRIMINALITY BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM?

CAN WE LONG SURVIVE AS A RACE HERE HALF FREE AND HALF SLAVE?

ARE WE WORTHY OF PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE AND CO-OPERATION FROM THE BEST WHITE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY?

IS IT NOT POSSIBLE THAT EVENTUALLY THESE EVIL INFLUENCES WILL REACT UPON THE WHITE RACE AND THEN WHO WILL BE TO BLAME?

IT WERE UTTER INCONSISTENCY TO CRITICIZE US FOR THE LOW, VICIOUS AND BAD ELEMENT AMONG US AND AT THE SAME TIME CONTINUE TO PERMIT INSTITUTIONS TO OPERATE AMONG US THAT ARE PRODUCING CRIMINALS, PARASITES AND OTHER SOCIAL DREGS.

In last week's issue we called attention to ward saloons being in close proximity to several churches and schools, which is in direct violation of the law of Texas, which we also quoted in the same editorial.

There are other churches and schools that are face to face with the same damnable and deleterious institutions and the protests and pleas of our people have amounted to naught.

But the home is the dearest and most sacred of all institutions. It preceded the church and school. Without the home, churches and schools are unnecessary.

WITH WARD SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS IN OUR VERY RESIDENCES, UNLESS THEY ARE REMOVED AND RESTRICTED TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, THERE WILL BE NO NEED FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

WE LOVE OUR HOMES ABOVE ALL EARTHLY INSTITUTIONS AND WE ARE ASKING THAT THOSE IN AUTHORITY ENACT AN ORDINANCE RESTRICTING ALL BEER AND WHISKEY SALOONS TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

All places of vice and evil are generally placed among us and in the face of such deteriorating and destructive institutions we are expected to take our position with the more fortunate race.

Our failure to do so means that we are

all placed in the same category as being trifling and not worth a cent.

WE WANT THIS SENTIMENT CHANGED, BUT IN THE FACE OF THESE DIRTY WARD SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS WE ARE HOPELESSLY LOST.

OUR CONDITION CAN BE GREATLY RELIEVED BY THE CITY OFFICIALS COMING TO OUR AID BY RESTRICTING ALL SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT EITHER BY ORDINANCE OR REFERENDUM VOTE.

THE WARD SALOONS MUST GO OR CRIMINALITY AND VAGRANCY WILL INCREASE WITH AN ALARMING RAPIDITY.

Petitions are now being circulated in pursuance of The Observer's suggestion, and every qualified race voter in the City of Houston, anti or pro, is asked to sign the same to be presented to the mayor and city commissioners in the near future.

LET US DO OUR PART TO REMOVE THESE CRIMINAL INCUBATORS AND VAGRANT PRODUCERS AND THEN PUT THE REST UP TO THE MEN ELECTED TO OFFICE TO SEE AFTER THE WELFARE OF THE ENTIRE CITIZENSHIP.

THE PISTOL NUISANCE.

Editor J. K. Simmons, of The Telfair Enterprise, has "gone a-gunnin'" for the "pistol-toter"—and may he succeed in bringing him into camp!

In an open letter, a copy of which he has sent to every member of the next Georgia assembly, Mr. Simmons declares that

I am not one of these "wild-eyed" reformers, but knowing that there is no earthly excuse for the carrying of a pistol, I think, in the face of the crimes that are being committed as a result of it, that it should be prohibited.

And he appeals to the legislator by declaring:

You, as a member of the coming session of the state legislature, could not help to pass a better law than one that will put a stop to the practice of carrying pistols.

The bearer of a concealed firearm is potentially a criminal. He perhaps would not wantonly kill, but the fact of his possession of the means for killing—and keeping it concealed—is in itself evidence that he is ready and willing to kill upon the slightest provocation.

More than that, he is a coward. If he

NEGROES ARE ORDERLY

IN ELIZABETH CITY

ELIZABETH, N. C.—The Independent, one of the leading white weekly papers of North Carolina, published by W. C. Saunders in this town, made the following very complimentary reference to the colored citizens here:

"Colored Citizens

Sober This Xmas"

"The colored population of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county has made a record of sobriety for itself during the Christmas holidays. There has not been an arrest of a Negro for drunkenness the past week. Indeed, drunks have been rare in Elizabeth City these holidays. There wasn't a drunk on Christmas Eve or on Christmas day, so far as police records show. During the past week there have been only three mild cases in court, all white men.

TRIO OF NEGROES CONFESS ROBBERY FOLLOWING ARREST

ROANOKE VA NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1917

Three negroes giving their names as Edward White, Fred Francis and Clarence Vorhis, were arrested shortly after noon Sunday by Patrolman Paul Smith near the Fifteenth street crossing of the Big Four railroad. The men were acting in a manner that aroused the suspicions of the officer and the trio was rounded up by him after a chase through the railroad yards.

Each of the negroes carried a revolver and one of them attempted to draw his weapon when overtaken by Patrolman Smith, but a sight of the officer's gun served to change his mind. When the men were brought to police headquarters and sweated they confessed to a robbery in Indianapolis in which the store of A. Louis & Co., was burglarized and a sum of money stolen.

Chief Lawson Monday advised the authorities at Indianapolis of the arrest of the men here but last night no word had been received from that city. If the men are not wanted there they will be prosecuted here on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

LITTLE LOCALS ABOUT THINGS OF CITY INTEREST

Sixteen negro men and one negro woman were haled before the recorder Wednesday for being about the streets. The men were fined \$25.75 each, and the woman \$50.75. The raid was made after the chief of police had instructed his men to break up the loafing on the public streets.

were not, why does he carry secreted upon his person a weapon giving him physical advantage over another man? It shows him to be afraid of his fellow man—or else murderously inclined.

Mr. Simmons says editorially in his newspaper that "if a man's life is in danger let him carry a shotgun, where it can be seen by all the world."

Yes, or let him come out like a man and wear his gun in a holster on the outside, as always has been the practice among men whose calling or the customs of the country made gun-bearing appropriate.

As a matter of plain fact, in this day and age, outside of the soldiery and peace officers, there is not the slightest legitimate excuse for any man to bear arms with which to destroy the life of another man; and especially is there no place in society for the bearer of concealed weapons. There is mighty little that can be said in the pistol's favor, and the "gun-toter" is a menace to society.

The legislature of Georgia will do well to enact a law against this nuisance, and to make it so drastic that the carrying of pistols by the irresponsible or criminally-inclined hip-pocket "gun-toter," and also the indiscriminate selling of deadly weapons in Georgia, will speedily fade into the darkness of the past.

AGAIN THE DEADLY RISTOL.

In Savannah a few days ago a 6-year-old boy climbed to the top of a chiffonier, got hold of a revolver his father had left there, "playfully pointed it," according to the news report, at the head of his 9-year-old playmate, pulled the trigger and sent a bullet through his little companion's heart.

The owner of the pistol, who is a man of high business position, is experiencing grief, it is safe to say, no less keen than that of the victim's mother; but it is too late to do any good, except in the bitter lesson it has taught.

In this day and age firearms are about as useless about the house as clockwork bombs or infernal machines. All too frequently this Savannah tragedy has its counterpart in the news columns; it is not an isolated case by a long way. Almost an identical one preceded it in south Georgia during the last two weeks, and only Wednesday an Atlanta man accidentally shot himself while cleaning his house pistol, and was sent to the hospital.

Why people persist in keeping guns in the house—especially loaded ones, or, more deadly still, the "I-didn't-know-it-was-loaded" ones; and more especially, keeping them within the reach of children—is hard to understand. But they do, just as some persist in carrying them in violation of the law.

Where one life is preserved through the agency of a revolver, twenty are sacrificed.

The man with a gun upon his hip usually is too frightened to use it at the moment of peril, just as is the man who has one in his dresser drawer or under his pillow. Many a man has gone to the gallows or the penitentiary who wouldn't have gone but for the fact that his gun was handy when his temper was roiled; and many men, women and little children have met untimely ends who would have lived long, happy, useful lives but for the deadly "protector" kept within reach upon the shelf or in the dresser.

It's much the safer and the better way to surrender the gun-bearing prerogative to the policeman; and if there is any snooting to be done, let him do it.

One such unfortunate accident as that at Savannah, that one a few days previously in south Georgia, or even that of Wednesday in Atlanta, should in itself be enough to impart a lasting lesson to all.

BIRMINGHAM NEWS
FEBRUARY 16, 1917

Voice of the People

Anonymous communications will receive no attention, nor will any attention be paid those of undue length. Denominational or sectarian questions are not acceptable.

CONCERNING THE CRIMINAL NEGRO.

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Please allow me space in your esteemed periodical in answer to the article which appeared in yesterday, regarding "The Criminal Negro—Some Lessons."

Minus complete details, I wish to cite some of the misconceptive views taken of the negro by the author, who has inspired me, for I am inclined to believe that he is rather hard on the poor devils, even though the fact cannot be evaded that a number of them make things hard for themselves, but ere I attempt to do so, I wish, first, to call my readers' attention to the fact that I hold the tenderest regard for the author, who in his bold manner did not hesitate, but said what he had to say and left the public to "think it over."

I am sure I did not err, for it would certainly take a man of exceptional boldness to sit down and waste paper writing an article of that kind when the high cost of paper is at present about nine cents a pound.

I wish it emphatically understood that I am very much opposed to the criminal tendency which has its "Iron Claw" grip upon certain elements of my race, as well as is any white man in any section of the universe, and agree with Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, who said in a recent platform address that "we have more to dread from the lazy, shiftless, worthless class of negroes than from all the race prejudice in America;" but consider it little less than barbarism to put any man to death without a trial before a court of justice.

The author further stated that the race was, with rare exceptions, banded together to protect each other in instances where capital crime was committed, which I consider a pail of water to drown the last spark of hope that was evident of his appreciation of the negro's higher ambition, for this plainly shows that the sunny side of his life is not carefully looked into—but only the things that will hinder his progress and keep him forever an animated cipher upon the dark sea of life. However, the negro may well feel proud that men who look upon the law in this light are kept within the bounds of inferior authority, for if not, "Old Glory" would be forced to fall from her staff—drop her head in shame, and exclaim in a loud voice: "Thy brother's blood cries out to me from the ground!"

Speaking of the Ku-Klux-Klan being canonized

is a subject that can be briefly treated, for it, in its latter age, held nothing good for the negro, and although, not saying for lack of evidence, it is not believed to hold anything darling for him today.

There are many whites who dwell upon the belief that the Ku-Klux-Klan brigade, in the days of reconstruction, was the only means of protection to white women and girls who would be preyed upon by the criminal negro, but since there is such little evidence to subsidize this belief, I hardly think it worth the time it would take to dig into its details—furthermore, I believe such atrocious thoughts should be buried with the age in which they had their being—the age in which the old South came to its zenith and the new saw the dawn of a brighter day, for instead of the author showing such a horrible disposition toward the negro in print, I feel that it would be more pleasing to the nation were both he and I voicing our good intentions toward the protection of our government in event of hostilities between it and Germany.

In closing, I would say: Lynch law is indeed a poor thing to resort to, and be called a higher tribunal, for lynch law, as I understand it, means to punish without the forms of law, which, in another sense, may be termed as "barbarism" or "the form of punishment by people who regard no law."

My belief is that the author owes the race something it will never get, viz, an apology; for there are many good negroes and many good whites, and there are many bad negroes and many bad whites, and at present I have a clipping in my pocket of a white boy being sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary of Arkansas for criminally attacking a little colored girl, and think it was good enough for him, for in the penitentiary he will not be detrimental to society and such being the case, holds no fear that his guard will fail in doing his duty and allow the culprit a chance to escape—I detest crime—committed by either white or black, but believe that if justice in such cases be justly rendered, when we are carried before that higher tribunal, where nothing defiled can enter, and placed upon the scale of justice, we will not be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

W. L. PORTER (Col.).
Birmingham, Ala.
TAMPA FLA. TRIBUNE
JAN V 10 1917
Persecuting The Negro

Another instance of the reckless and unwarranted use of firearms by officers of the law developed yesterday morning, when the body of a negro, killed while attempting to escape from a raid on a negro resort, was found at the scene of the raid.

The shooting and killing of this negro by a member of the raiding party was just as indefensible as was the shooting of a white boy by a policeman a short time ago. Neither the white boy nor the negro had committed any serious offense. They were following the first instinct to "get away." The white boy fortunately recovered; the negro lost his life.

The Tribune demands an investigation to ascertain which member of the posse was guilty of killing this negro. The investigation should be none the less thorough because the men concerned were officers of the law than if they had been private citizens. It is high time that a severe lesson be taught these official gun-men who have so little regard for human life that they will fire recklessly at a fugitive or into a panic-stricken crowd.

The incident of the killing of this negro brings the suggestion that much of the blame for the exodus of negroes from the South to the North, which has been marked the past

year, is undoubtedly due to the persecution of the negro by petty officers of the law. It is the favorite pastime of many of these little imitation sleuths to pounce on the negro at every opportunity, whether he has been violating the law or not—and to keep the jail full of them, which, of course, boosts the official feed bill. No distinction is made between hard-working negroes and the idle and dissolute class and, as a result, the worthwhile negro has been easy to persuade to leave the South and migrate to other sections. Of course, they fare no better elsewhere, but they don't know this before they move—they get justly dissatisfied with continual harassment at the hands of policemen and deputies and take the first opportunity to leave for other parts.

This is no plea for the disreputable, law-breaking, vagrant negro but for the industrious laborer, who has some self-respect and tries to do his duty to his own race and to the white race as well.

WILL REOPEN WHIPPING-POST CONTROVERSY.

MANY Delawareans believe that the whipping post should be abolished as part of the penal equipment of our commonwealth. Repeatedly they have urged such action by our Legislature. Thus far the post has withstood all the assaults that have been made upon it.

Those who favor doing away with it cannot fail to find much encouragement in the attitude of Captain R. F. Cross, warden of the County Workhouse, toward it.

In an address delivered in the Friends' Meeting House, this city, on Sunday afternoon, Captain Cross said:

"The whipping post is not doing one particle of good to the people of this county. I am not convinced that it is beneficial in any way for the reforming of criminals. The idea that the men will fear the punishment and thus avoid the crime is not logical, for, from my experience, I find that men seldom contemplate the punishment for the crime they are about to commit."

Captain Cross added that during the last year 64 men were whipped at the workhouse. Twenty were whites and 44 were Negroes. The white men, on an average, were fairly intelligent.

"Of the 44 Negroes whipped, none of them seemed to mind the punishment after the effects were gone," the captain added. "It is my opinion that you can't reach a Negro, or anyone of low mentality, by whipping. The Negro, or any man for that matter, will fear the physical pain, but it will have no effect on his morality."

Those utterances, coming from the lips of a man who is perhaps the most expert penologist in our State, doubtless will serve to throw wide open once more the whipping-post controversy, because there are many prominent citizens in Delaware who do not share his views and who favor retaining the post for punitive purposes.

Houston's Hell Holes

Houston Observer
District Attorney John H. Crooker and Chief of Police Baker closed the beer saloon of John Tinerella, 1701 Sampson St., Tuesday morning.

This was the place where Patrolman Freeman killed Jacob Wall, Negro, when the Negro attacked him with a knife Monday.

At least 50 Negroes were found there in a half drunken condition. They were surly. The saloon, kitchen and all parts of Tinerella's place of business were being used for saloon purposes.

KICKS NEGRO OUT.

When Prosecutor Crooker told the Negroes to clear the building, one of them refused to leave. He was drunk and talked back to Crooker. The district attorney kicked him out bodily.

"We found the place so rotten that Chief Baker and I just declared martial law and closed it up," said the district attorney. "It is not going to open again. Such places disgrace the community."

Steps will be taken to revoke Tinerella's license.

GIRL SERVES DRINKS.

In the kitchen were a bunch of drunken Negroes and a pretty Italian girl, about 17, was circulating among them, distributing beer and collecting for it from the blacks.

"The idea of a white girl, just budding into womanhood, being the servant and barmaid to a bunch of disreputable and drunken Negroes should be nauseating to every good person who respects womanhood," said the district attorney. "There was another little child in the place. It was just a dirty and degrading sink hole of iniquity."

The above news item appeared in the Houston Press Tuesday, September 25.

It appears that events are daily happening to substantiate and corroborate The Observer in its contention and fight against these dirty and damnable ward saloons and beer joints.

This Third Ward saloon is only one of the many operating among our people where conditions are as bad or worse than at Tinerella's "sink hole of iniquity."

Those who are conversant with conditions around these ward saloons know that it is nothing strange for the female members of the proprietor's family to wait upon the customers.

In fact, this is how some of them build up such a nice booze business to the detriment of our race.

For weeks The Observer has been pleading for the abolition of the ward saloons and beer joints and restricting all of them to the downtown district.

If a committee of white citizens were to

visit unheralded other such places in this city they would be shocked worse than those who saw conditions at the Third Ward hell hole.

At their best, these ward saloons are nothing but hell holes, and unless they are moved from our midst at once we are in for trouble and a plenty of it, too.

All of them are disgraces to the community and are proving harmful and injurious to our race and the City of Houston.

It is a reflection upon this city when officers of the law are forced to kill men in ward saloons who are so drunk and mentally deranged on account of booze sold in these hell holes that they advance upon the officers with pocket knives and eating forks and threaten their lives.

It is a discredit upon, and disgrace to the race that our people by their patronage will make rich these foreigners, who care nothing about the race other than our money, and who will do anything under high heaven to make a few dollars.

These ward saloons and beer joints are vagrant-producers, crime-incubators, parasite-generators and prostitutes' headquarters.

These are the institutions where our women can be seen leaving on a cold winter day with a ten-cent bucket of beer and five cents worth of wood.

These are booze shops that have no respect for our homes, schools and churches.

Their forte is disregarding the laws of the city in selling liquor to minors, women, as well as selling booze on Sundays and election days and after hours.

Having lived amidst such hell holes so long, it is nothing to be wondered at when some member of the race commits a grave crime. He is simply a graduate and prototype of the detestable, diabolical, infernal and malignant institutions operating among us.

It is one of the miracles of the age that they are not produced in greater numbers and that their crimes are not more fiendish, heinous, monstrous and atrocious.

We do not contend that the removal of these ward saloons and beer joints will remove and blot out criminality among our people, but we do argue that criminality and vagrancy will be reduced and the danger of

"bad" Negroes being shot at the least provoked.

This is a critical period in the history of Houston, and the air is pregnant with bad

feeling and racial antipathy, and scores of Negroes are leaving here almost daily, because they fear to remain here is jeopardizing their lives.

If trouble comes, booze will be at the bottom of it, and since there are practically 220 ward saloons and beer joints among us, it is to both the advantage of the race and the city that these ward hell holes be REMOVED FROM THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS AND RESTRICTED TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

Let us as citizens of this city do our part to preserve the peace and equanimity of the community, but at the same time let us be men and sign the petitions asking THE RESTRICTION OF ALL SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

LEGISLATORS APPROVE

BANISHING OF PISTOL

Constitution
Editor Simmons, of McRae, Receives Letters Indorsing Crusade Against "Toting."

J. Kelly Simmons, editor of The Telfair Enterprise, after a day or two in Atlanta on business, returned yesterday to his home in McRae.

Mr. Simmons is at the head of one of the best Georgia weekly newspapers in the state, and has added new laurels to the achievements of The Enterprise in the persistent fight he has been making against the "hip pocket" nuisance in Georgia.

He wants to see the pistol banished along with whisky, and of the campaign that he is conducting he says:

"I have long wondered why the Georgia legislature did not do something to eliminate the deadly 'hip pocket' gun. They have eliminated whisky, a twin evil, and so I concluded to try and arouse sentiment against the pistol. I addressed a circular letter to every member of the coming general assembly, calling on them to aid in the fight. I received numbers of letters in reply, all pledging hearty support.

"I come from a section of the state where a great many misguided youths and some older and equally irresponsible grown people seem to think they are not properly dressed to appear in public unless they have a pistol in their pocket. My community is no worse than others, either. In the replies I have received from legislators I find this condition prevails throughout the state.

"It is true the menace of the pistol has been lessened a great deal by the elimination of whisky, but in view of the fact that there is no legitimate excuse for a private citizen carrying a pistol I think they ought to be prohibited.

Cites Killing in Telfair.

"Only a few weeks ago one of the leading citizens of my county was shot down by a school teacher, the killing taking place in our county courthouse. Had the school teacher been without his pistol at the time of the quarrel, the tragedy could have been averted, but he drew it before anyone realized that he was armed. Because he had the pistol at the psychological moment a life was snuffed out, six children were left fatherless and a wife left a widow. On the other hand, the murderer is now serving the balance of his life in the state prison and his wife and children are stigmatized.

"It developed at the trial that this man had carried a pistol for a number of years. It had become a habit with him. It could be nothing more. His calling did not demand that he go armed.

"I know of young boys in my section who carry pistols regularly. In some cases these youths are members of good families. Many times they get into trouble just because they have been handy while in the heat of passion. Only a few weeks ago I came into my office just in time to see a young man take an automatic pistol from one of my bookcases where he had it in hiding and place it in his hip pocket. That boy was attending our local college and came from a fine family.

"The Georgia legislature has done a fine work in eliminating whisky, and I think they could do nothing better than to place the pistol out of reach of those who are in the habit of carrying them.

The Only Remedy.

"It is true we have a law against carrying them concealed. The law allows you to carry one provided you have a license. I know of certain young men down my way who have one of these permits, which I understand costs only fifty cents. Two of these boys, young men about 21 to 25, were out looking for a neighbor a few Sundays ago with their licensed pistols buckled to their side. Their grievance was that the neighbor had poisoned their sheep-killing dog, a thing he ought to have done. Suppose these reckless, irresponsible youths had met this man? That fifty-cent license would not have protected him much, I am thinking.

"The only sure remedy for the evil is to prohibit the sale of the pistol in Georgia. It ought to be against the law to bring one into the state. I am not hunting publicity in this fight. I am only taking an initiative that it seemed to me like no one else would take, in order that what I consider the greatest menace to society in this state may be eliminated. I am receiving strong aid from such papers as The Atlanta Constitution, The Savannah Press, The Macon News, a large majority of the state weekly press, and, as I have already said, a great number of the members of the coming general assembly."

GEORGIA'S STATE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

Negro Charged With Murder.

Special to The State.
York, Sept. 20.—Charged with the murder of George Jamison, negro, of Bullock's Creek Township, who died July 21 as the result of gunshot wounds received the latter part of March, John Hagins, negro, has been lodged in the York County jail. Hagins was arrested in Chester, where he has been employed for several months.

REMOVE THE CAUSES

Houston Observer
For the last two Saturday nights raids have been made on places in Negro sections of the city and scores of our people, both men and women, arrested.

We do not condone vagrancy nor loitering and lounging around these places, but something else besides arresting all those caught there must be done.

JUST LIKE A PHYSICIAN SEEKS TO REMOVE THE CAUSE FOR CERTAIN COMPLAINTS OR AILMENTS, IN LIKE MANNER MUST THE AUTHORITIES DEAL WITH ALL THESE INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE PROVING TO BE DETRIMENTAL, DELETERIOUS AND DESTRUCTIVE TO OUR RACE AND THE COMMUNITY.

The root of practically all of this evil is directly traceable to the ward saloons and beer joints, which stand defiantly and insolently in the very doors of our homes, schools and churches.

In each raid thus far affected a large supply of booze, it is alleged, was found on the premises also.

Where did this liquor come from? What was it doing there?

It is hardly necessary to answer that query here, since we know the game of the ward booze shops.

It is a lamentable fact that there are some Negroes who would not raise their voice against the residential grog-shops, and it is this class of individuals who need our care and attention.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN WHO DESIRES CRIME-INCUBATORS AND VAGRANT-PRODUCERS IN THE VERY DOORS OF OUR HOMES IS ONE OF SOCIETY'S MOST DANGEROUS FOES; AN ENEMY TO GOOD GOVERNMENT; A COWARDLY ASSASSIN; A DEFAMER OF CHARACTER AND ONE WHO DESPISES VIRTUE AND CHASTITY, AND AN UNDERMINER OF OUR SOCIAL LIFE.

THESE "SORES" SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM OUR RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS, AND WHEN THIS IS DONE THERE WILL BE A NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN CRIME AMONG OUR PEOPLE IN THE WARDS.

Since all downtown saloons have proper police protection and supervision there is less likelihood of many of these notorious ward parasites infesting that part of the city.

Remove all the beer joints and ward saloons and then clean out all other hell-holes that claim kinship or acquaintance with the

dirty and devastating institutions, and help the Negro race of Houston to clear up its slate and get a new lease on life.

It is utterly impossible for the Negro race in this city to become efficient, reliable, dependable and free from crimes with such institutions among us.

THEY BREED CONTEMPT FOR THE LAW BY VIRTUE OF THE FACT THAT THEY OPENLY VIOLATE THE LAW IN DIVERS MANNERS, SUCH AS SELLING BOOZE TO WOMEN AND MINORS; SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAYS AND ELECTION DAYS AS WELL AS AFTER HOURS; BY ALLOWING GAMBLING ON THEIR PREMISES AND SOME OF THE PROPRIETORS SHOOT DICE WITH NEGRO CRAP-SHOOTERS IN THEIR SALOONS, WHILE THEIR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS SERVE AND SELL BOOZE, MINGLE AND PLAY WITH THE EBONY-HUED CUSTOMERS.

How long will the authorities of Houston permit between 33,000 and 40,000 of its most loyal citizens to be the unwilling victims of the damnable and detestable dramshops situated in our very doors?

What sin have we committed that such evil and harmful institutions and influences must be whisked upon us while we cry loudly for help and no succor is given us by those who are in a position to greatly relieve us from our alarming condition?

WE NEED HELP AND ASSISTANCE, AND THAT SPEEDILY, IN THE REMOVAL OF ALL WARD SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS FROM OUR RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS AND RESTRICTING THEM TO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

A PARADOX OF JUSTICE.

The Journal and Guide, 8/11/17
A white sailor who brandished and fired a pistol in the streets of Norfolk Sunday night and came near killing a civilian and a by-standing policeman in an effort to incite a riot, was fined \$10.00 and costs in police court Monday morning.

A colored man who carried a pistol on his person after a legal permit to do so had expired, was fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to ninety days in jail!

The acting Atlanta Recorder sent a Negro to the stockade for 30 days literally "for treatment," as the sentence ran, the brother not being able to work continuously because of being sick. Thank God, Judge Bell, in the superior court, promptly set aside the judgment yesterday.

SHIELDING CRIME

The Atlanta Constitution views as unfortunate the "trait of the Negro's character that instinctively induces him to shield those of his race who commit crime." It is unfortunate; but is not the trait human rather than racial? Just for the sake of argument to support the latter view let us point out that—

An undisguised mob took a prisoner from the officers of the law at Memphis, Tenn., and burned him alive in broad daylight. Ten thousand people looked on while the undisguised mob did its execution, yet the verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown. Did not the mob, the ten thousand witnesses, and the coroner's jury shield criminals in this instance?

Furthermore, a mob of several hundred men attacked the jail in Raleigh, N. C. with the avowed intention of taking out a prisoner and lynching him. The governor of the State went down and talked with the mob and persuaded them to desist. They obeyed, and after firing their guns into the air filed by the governor and shook hands with him, some of them slapping him on the back affectionately. The next day the prisoner was removed to the State penitentiary and the following night the mob renewed the attack. The prisoner had been spirited away to another city and after the Adjutant General of State troops had imparted this information to the mob at the prison gates, the leader of the mob was permitted to go in and receive additional assurances from the warden that the prisoner was not there.

Notwithstanding members of the mob could have been arrested on several charges including carrying weapons, firing guns in the public thoroughfares and inciting a riot, no arrests were made. The custodians of the law from the governor down to the police were all there and talked with the mob and saw the automobiles in which they traveled, which of course had numbers by which they could have been identified, but nobody was arrested.

Are not these healthy examples of crime shielding for Negroes to emulate?

DOCTOR DIPPY SAYS THAT—

Judge Murray B. Jones demonstrated his mettle last week when he liberated some Negro crapshooters and reprimanded the fee-hunting deputies for always arresting 5-cents Negro "bone rollers" and permitting wide open gambling among men of their own race. Judge, we admire such backbone and trust that your tribe will increase. Selah!

REMOVE CAUSES FOR VAGRANCY.

The Observer is fully cognizant of the fact that the vagrant element of our race causes more trouble than any other element in our whole citizenship.

Houston is full of vagrants of both races and they should be put to work, or put in prison.

All consumers should and must be producers and in the face of the war there is no time for idleness on the part of any one.

Captain John Smith's motto was, tersely put: "No work, no eats."

If we were to put into operation such a policy in Houston our superabundance of vagrants would soon become producers.

We are most directly concerned in our own race and there is a cause for such a large number of idlers among us.

But while arresting all vagrants, let us also remove the institutions that cause and produce these vagrants among our people.

Our wards are thickly populated with saloons and beer joints operated by foreigners for financial gain among themselves at our expense. We increase their assets by increasing our liabilities.

The officials seemingly wink at these places and as a result they become places of vice and the entire race is made to suffer therefrom.

More Negro vagrants and criminals are produced in these ward saloons and beer joints than all other institutions in the City of Houston combined.

Vagrants sooner or later become criminals, since it is a well known adage that the "idle brain is the devil's workshop."

We are prone to attempt to remedy conditions without seeking to remedy the cause.

The respectable and decent Negroes of this city do not want to see so many idlers, vagrants and criminals among the race here or anywhere else.

But on the other hand they are almost powerless to assist the officials along this line since the places responsible for community dead-weights of such a nature are not operated by race men.

Notice the bootlegging record in this city here recently and the truth were known, The Observer believes that most of the booze in question was purchased at some of the ward saloons.

Not only that, but some of the saloon proprietors are so eager for money that they have employed Negro "go-betweens" to dispose of their merchandise in contravention of the law.

Some future arrests will disclose this startling fact.

Some of the Negroes who peddle booze are not financially able to purchase a mosquito kimona. Then how in the name of common sense can they buy liquor by the wholesale for retail distribution against the city, state and national laws.

Gambling is openly allowed in some of these ward saloons and some of the proprietors roll the bones with the Negroes.

Then, some of these pool halls are a menace and disgrace to the community and should be regulated and policed or put out of commission. They breed vagrants and criminals, too.

Sirs, we do not want any vagrants among us, but unless you REMOVE AND RESTRICT ALL SALOONS AND BEER JOINTS TO DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, YOU ARE SIMPLY BEATING IN THE AIR.

"CAN A LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS"

The incident which happened in one of our city courts, a few days ago had a great significance, as far as the Colored people are concerned. The act of one of the Circuit Judges in excluding Negroes from his court room during a public hearing, was inexcusable and can only be accounted for by the fact that the Judge was actuated by prejudice.

Admitting that some of the Negroes were disorderly, or were moved by sorrow and wept; justice, as seen by this judge, decreed that all the Negroes in his court room should be punished on account of the acts of a few. We wonder if the Judge calls that justice, we wonder if that is the end of his judicial conception of justice, or was he dwarfed by prejudice. In either case it is dangerous.

A Judge, who is to administer the law, one who is put by the people into high and exalted positions, should be a man above doing "little things," he should forget petty prejudice. "But Can the Leopard Change His Spots?"

It will be remembered that only a few years ago this same Judge, when he presided over one of the city's police courts, allowed his prejudice to show itself to the humiliation of the Negro. It was Judge Carl Kimmel who ordered "Jim-crow" signs put up in his court room at that time. It will also be remembered that Hon. Geo. P. Weinbrenner was City Marshall at that time, and it was he who refused to allow the Negroes to be humiliated by the Judge's order. The character of the two men has shown itself. They both have been elected to higher offices. Mr. Weinbrenner is the same big hearted, fair-minded official, while Judge Kimmel is the same prejudiced official he was years ago. Elevation should broaden a man, but "Can a Leopard Change his Spots?"

All fair minded people of St. Louis will condemn the actions of the Judge, because it is his duty as such, to see that only the guilty is punished. Right and Justice Knows No Color.

We still hope there is enough sense of right and justice in Judge Kimmel to enable him to see the error of his ways and change them, that he too, may be one of the wise exponents of good city government.

CONVICT HIRE IS AGAIN AWARDED TO BIRMINGHAM FIRM

The Pratt Consolidated Coal Company of Birmingham was again awarded the contract by Montgomery county board of revenue Monday for the hire of county convicts for the coming year. The company had the contract last year. The contract calls for a sliding scale of \$17.50 a month for convicts to mine the coal.

An additional tenant house was authorized by the board at the county alm house. The Capital National bank was awarded the contract a depository for the county funds. This bank had the contract the past year. Steps were taken to protect the interests of the county in certain suit brought by the State against the Louisville and Nashville railroad when the county prosecutor was instructed to look after the interests of the county.

Negro Shot By Officer

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a negro whose identity has not been established was shot three times by Policeman Gardner. The shooting occurred on Brunel street. The negro was acting suspiciously when first seen by the officer, and when called and ordered to throw up his hands he made a movement that the officer construed as an act to draw a gun. None of the shots inflicted a serious wound and the negro will be all right within a short time. He is confined at the city jail.

AT LAST
Against the Tennessean and American the Nashville by police are truly glad, that the morning paper has seen the light of day, and uncalled for oppression should cease. If the Negro carries his grievances to the City Commission the verdict is always exoneration for the offending officer. There has never been any punishment, not even a reprimand dealt out to any officer for mistreatment of Negroes.

The Negro citizens of Nashville, are in the main law-abiding, industrious and have long borne the indignities heaped upon them, but seeing no hope for a cessation of abuse they are leaving for more congenial climes. Right here we wish to congratulate Mr. Ben January, and the Co-operative Club for putting the issue squarely before the white commercial organizations of Nashville, and especially Mr. January for his heart-to-heart talk with the manager of the Tennessean and American. Ben has done more for the Negroes of Nashville, than any of these loud mouth spouters who claim the earth and the fullness thereof.

Judge Abernathy Creates Sensation With Views on Negro Advertising

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 12—Judge H. B. Abernathy of the municipal court of Jefferson county caused a sensation at this afternoon's session of the Alabama Sociological congress by his remarks on the negro question. "God almighty made them to hew wood and draw water," said Judge Abernathy, "and I am opposed to educating them. Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis."

Judge Abernathy explained, in opening his speech that his opinions were not a matter of theory but that they were the result of much dealing with negroes both on and off the bench.

"There's just as much difference in human nature and negro nature as there is between the smell of limburger cheese and a bunch of roses," he said. "I believe in keeping him on the farm. For once the negro hears the tune of an automatic piano he loses all taste for the mocking bids and he'd rather smell sewer gas than new mown hay."

Judge Abernathy created further commotion when he declared that any man in his right mind and who isn't hungry who commits an offense will do it again. "If a normal man is guilty of murder I believe in hanging him," he said.

From **TRIBUNE**
Address: **LOS ANGELES CAL.**
Date: **MAR 4 1917**

"Punished" for Killing a Negro

The Morning Tribune detects a change in the attitude of southern courts and juries toward lynchers and other murderers. They are becoming critical of the practice of homicide. They are even disposed to look disapprovingly on white men who seek recreation through the killing of negroes. Indeed, the revolution in sentiment is so sweeping in

character that presently a closed season on negroes may be established covering the entire year.

As to every rule, there are exceptions; so, of course, the new order will not be enforced with cruel severity. For instance, if the killer can show that he was feeling cross, or that time was hanging heavy on his hands, or that he was testing a new gun, or was moved by any other reasonable motive, justice will be tempered with mercy. Generally speaking, however, it is felt that negroes ought not to be killed—not while cotton is selling at 20 cents a pound and labor is scarce.

In proof of the change that has occurred, we offer the case of a West Virginia business man, who, being on trial for manslaughter, admitted that he had killed the negro he was charged with killing. Under the circumstances of the case, of course, the jury had no option save to find the defendant guilty as charged. The dispatches state, however: "It included a recommendation for extreme mercy."

The presiding judge fortunately was not a hard-hearted man. His merciful nature responded to the jury's appeal. He held with Portia:

The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Nevertheless there was the law to be executed and justice to be fulfilled. The newly developed social consciousness that after all the negro is a human being, possessed of certain inalienable rights, among them life and liberty, was to be taken into account. It was manifest that the offending murderer must be punished in such fashion as would give effect to the recommendation for mercy and at the same time impose some restraint upon the practice of negro killing. Accordingly the West Virginia judge sentenced the murderer to serve half an hour in jail.

It will be seen, therefore, that a new day has dawned for the negro in the south. It is not so long ago that the defendant would have been acquitted and escorted to his home by a procession of citizens headed by a brass band. Is there not danger that the judicial pendulum now set in motion will swing too far the other way? The constitution of the United States prohibits the infliction of "cruel and unusual punishments." Think of it! A whole half hour in jail! "Just for killing a nigger."

MORE BLOOD
Re Savannah Tribune
The shooting of Smalls at Port Wentworth early this week, under circumstances not at all clear, brings to mind the frequency of such tragedies in our midst. Two policemen were tried this week, one whose trial was held Wednesday being acquitted, for the unwarranted and unprovoked shooting of a Negro. They were indicted by the grand jury, without suggestion or request from Negro citizens. Some weeks ago, a Negro prisoner was shot to death in the Union Station, by an inexperienced and too little courageous officer. Last summer a Negro was killed by an officer, while attempting to escape, in fact, was shot in the back; and there are other instances

too quick gun play, where Negroes are concerned, with Negroes always on the suffering end.

It strikes us that the wholesale hiring and discharging of police officers, which has been going on recently, has not been done with sufficient care as to fitness and efficiency. A police officer, without good judgment, good sense, tact and courage, will often add to the disorder in a situation, and aggravate and augment a bad condition. He comes into a situation, not imbued with a sense of duty to act positively to restore peace, but charges in with an iron whip, as it were, scourging every one in his path, before finding out the real offenders. Only last week, did we see a colored man, arrested at the Central Station for nearly

nothing, get into this real trouble while under arrest after being goaded and intimidated into the second and only offense by a second officer. A great many officers of the Savannah force lack the poise and tact requisite to make good officers. The evidence of this comes in the unnecessary excess of arrests for trivial offenses and the unnecessary number of disturbances on street cars, highways and public places. There are a great many arguments, debates, too much driving and harshness, which could be let alone. The good officer, and there are some, has very little trouble, no resistance and is respected and supported. The others are resented and deserve it.

We understand that police officers must be men of good judgement, good physique and reasonably courageous; that they are duly and formally apprised of their grave and sacred duties of preserving the peace and administering so much of the law as comes within their duties; that they are only authorized to shoot in self-defense and on rare occasions, to prevent commission of felony or the escape of a felon.

How often do they resort to their guns under less provocation! How inconsistent is the claim of self-defense when the victim is shot in the back or killed unarmed?

We have too much of this. Human life is cheaper in America than anywhere else on earth. It is getting to be as cheap in Savannah and Chatham County as in some other places of greater reputations for lawlessness and bloodshed.

We believe the City fathers should make an examination of the personnel and qualifications of the police officers, and weed out the unfit. We hope that the methods and qualifications for deputizations for private service will become more rigid.

Reckless and wanton gun play by police officers, whose first duty is to preserve and promote peace, bears a close relationship to the commoner crime of lynching, so rampant throughout the country.

Let us examine ourselves lest hitherto proud and fair escutcheon be too stained of innocent blood.

TOTAL OF ARRESTS IN DECEMBER SMALL FOR THE HOLIDAY PERIOD

Report of Chief Long
Shows Interesting Data
and Comparative Figures

—Ages of Prisoners
advertised

The police report for the month of December, as submitted by Henry D. Long, chief of police, to the board of public safety at its regular monthly meeting, shows that there were 419 arrests during the month. This is an unusually small number of arrests to be made during the holiday month, and is nearly two hundred fewer than were arrested during the month of December, 1915, when 586 persons felt the stiff arm of the law.

The report shows that of the 419 persons arrested during the month, 218 were arrested between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Young Men Predominate.

Young men between the ages of 20 to 30 years appear to be more constant violators of the law than men of any other age, report showing that 181 persons arrested during the month ranged from 20 to 30 years of age. There were 107 persons arrested whose ages were between 10 and 20 years; seventy-eight arrested who were between the ages of 30 and 40 years; twenty-nine, between 40 and 50; nineteen, between 50 and 60, and 5 between the ages of 60 and 80.

There were one hundred and fifty-one married persons arrested, against 268 single persons. Of the 419 arrests made during the month, 155 were white males; 1 white female; 220 negro males and 43 negro females.

Negroes Exceed All Others.

One hundred and forty-four Americans were arrested during the month of December, as were five Turks; 2 Syrians, three Russians; one Irishman; one German and 263 negroes.

There were more arrests on Saturday than any other day of the week during the month, the records showing that on these days there were 115 arrests; Sunday was next, with 68, then in the order named came Monday, with 65; Friday, with 58; Tuesday, with 43; Thursday, with 39, and Wednesday, with 31.

"Gaming," the charge which is generally the leading one at the end of each month, shows a decided decline from the report, as only thirty-two persons were arrested charged with this offense during the month.

The prohibition law is being rigidly enforced, from the report of the police department, which shows only nine persons arrested during the entire month on this charge, also one of the leading offenses during a month.

Offenses Classified.

The offenses committed during the month, and the number of persons arrested charged, with each follow:

Assault and battery, 25; begging on streets, 1; burglary and larceny, 1; burglary and grand larceny, 3; buying, receiving and concealing stolen property, 1; collision, 16; cruelty to animals, 1; disorderly conduct, 39; drunk, 28; fighting, 16; gaming, 32; false pretense, 6; held for others, 32; forgery, 2; larceny, 44; larceny, grand, 15; loitering, 1; obstructing the sidewalk, 1; running over fire hose, 1; suspicion, 44; tramp, 4; trespass, 2; vagrancy, 3; violating ash can ordinance, 1; violating prohibition law, 9; violating revenue law, 18; violating Sunday law, 4; violating traffic ordinance, 14; violating sections Nos. 303, 591, 478, 404, 20

WHITE MAN IS HELD FOR SHOOTING NEGRO

WINSTON-SALEM N C SENTINEL
JULY 3 1917

J. M. Crews Arrested As Result
of Wounds Inflicted on John
Coleman, Colored

J. M. Crews, a white man, is in the city jail awaiting the outcome of gunshot wounds inflicted by him on John Coleman, colored, about 11:30 Sunday night. Coleman is at the City Hospital and the attending physicians fear that he will die.

Crews stated to the officers following his arrest that he was in his room in the rear of a house on Hickory street and heard some one at his window. He says he thought somebody was trying to break into the house; that he took his pistol and went out and saw a negro running toward the street. He fired upon the negro and he fell on Hickory street.

Officers were on the scene in a few minutes and the wounded negro was rushed to the hospital where his condition was pronounced critical. The officers were notified and a statement was made by Coleman. He denied that he was at the window of Crews' room, but said that he was knocking on the front door of another person; that he saw Crews come around the front corner of the house and he turned to leave the door when Crews opened fire.

The ball took effect in the back of Coleman's hip, passing thru his body, lodging against the skin of the abdomen.

Crime—1917

MAYOR SUSPENDS CHIEF

The Richmond Planet
Southern white folks will protect and defend Southern colored folks who have won their confidence and

esteem, and who have been faithful to their duties. No better evidence of this can be found than is set forth in the following clipping from the columns of the Lakeland (Florida) *Morning Star* of the 7th inst.:

Following a little misunderstanding in the arrest of a Negro Monday, at which time the latter disputed the word of Chief Ellis, the Negro was struck with the chief's billy. A number who witnessed the affair criticized the chief because the action was unnecessary and Mayor Cox deemed it advisable to suspend the chief until the commissioners meeting next Wednesday night when the matter will be taken up fully.

Policeman Tillis is acting chief during the suspension of Chief Ellis.

Our informant gives us the information that will prove to be of particular interest at this time. His letter is as follows:

Lakeland, Fla., March 8, 1917.
John Mitchell, Jr., Editor,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find front page of the Lakeland Morning Star with encircled article that I would like to see in print in your valued paper, with your comment on same. This young colored man, whose name failed to appear in the news of the Star, was arrested by the Chief on Sunday, March 4th. The young man's employer bailed him out on Sunday for his appearance at the City Court, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at which time the case was called and continued until Tuesday morning at the same hour, the Chief being the only witness against the young man, the charge being gambling.

The Chief was informed that the young man's employer had employed counsel to defend the young man and he met the young man on the streets Monday about 11 A. M. and attempted to get the boy to acknowledge to him that he was guilty. The young man told him that he was not guilty of the charge and at this moment the Chief pulled his club and beat the young man very badly, bruising him in such a manner until the attention of a physician was necessary. The

mother and father of this young man have been residents of this city for quite a number of years and are highly respected.

This is the other side of the Southern question. With the lower strata of white folks against the colored folks, here we have the higher strata working steadily in their favor. The white Mayor in a Southern city proceeds to suspend the Chief for his illegal and unlawful attack upon a colored youth. The heaven is working. "Sambo" will come unto all of his rights and privileges in the land that he has enriched with his toil and watered with his blood. It behooves us to take fresh courage and to wait for the dawning of a brighter day. Let us cultivate a friendly feeling with the better class of white people. Let us prove ourselves worthy of their confidence. Let us surrender none of our manhood rights and while firmly insisting upon having them, at the same time exercise good judgment in being unduly polite and keeping only but a slight distance from the border line of abject servility. Follow out this plan and stand up for these principles and similar happenings will be of frequent occurrence in all parts of the Southland. What! A white Chief of Police suspended in a Southern city by a white Mayor for beating a colored youth, while heretofore they have been permitted to kill one without any one offering even to rebuke them?

Great Jehoshaphat! The millennium may not be exactly in sight, but surely it must be just over the hill yonder.

ALA. SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS TO BEGIN CONVENTION TODAY

Welfare Workers From
Whole State in Magic
City For Fourth Annual

Meet of Society
3-11-17

(Special to The Advertiser.)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 10.—

Many delegates are arriving here for the fourth annual convention of the Alabama Sociological Congress which will begin tomorrow and continue two days. A meeting of the executive committee was held tonight at the Tutwiler and preparations finally made for the convention.

A community service will be held Sunday night at the Lyric Theatre, where the Independent Presbyterian church holds services Sunday evenings. Dr. H. M. Edmonds will preside.

Pastors Will Participate.

Several pastors of the city will take part in these services. The Congress sermon will be delivered by Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League; "Conservation of Childhood," Marcus C. Fagg, superintendent of Florida Children's Home Society.

For the following day the program will be as follows:

Monday, March 12, 9 a. m., Hotel Tutwiler Ball Room—Registration of delegates and visitors. 9:30 a. m., Prayer. Rev. Preston Blake. Words of welcome on behalf of the city, Hon. Arlie Barber, city commissioner (five minutes). On behalf of the Birmingham Association of Social Workers, Rev. D. S. Bayley, president Birmingham Association of Social Workers (five minutes). Response, Dr. George H. Denny, president University of Alabama (five minutes). Report of officers and committees.

10:30 A. M.—Topic, Child Welfare. Mrs. C. B. Spencer, President Mercy Home, presiding. "Unification of the Child Caring Agencies of the State." Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, chairman Child Welfare Committee, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. "What Has Been Done in Florida and What Can Be Done in Alabama," Marcus C. Fagg, superintendent Florida Children's Home Society, Jacksonville; "Alabama's Program," Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.; 12:30, adjournment. 1:00 p. m., Hotel Tutwiler private dining room; luncheon topic, "Prison Reform." Luncheon, 75 cents.

Afternoon Session.

2:30 P. M.—Hotel Tutwiler ball room. Topic, "Prison Welfare." Isadore Shapiro, president Alabama Committee on Prisons, presiding. "Illiteary and Crime," James B. Ellis, Selma, Ala.; "Capital Punishment," J. A. Carnley, Elba, Ala., member Alabama Legislature, Coffee county, ten minutes; "Prisons and the Almighty Dollar," Dr. W. H. Oates, State Prison Inspector, Montgomery, Ala., twenty minutes; "Some Causes and Cures of Crime," Judge H. B. Abernathy, Criminal Division Municipal Court of Birmingham, Ala., twenty minutes; "The Indeterminate Sentence," Judge William E. Fort, Criminal Division Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Birmingham, Ala., 20 minutes.

8 P. M.—Hotel Tutwiler ball room. Topic, "Prison Welfare." "The Convict Lease and Contract System." Senator Frank S. White, Birmingham, Ala., twenty minutes; "Capital Punishment," H. L. Baldensperger, Secretary Committee on Capital Punishment; Address J. C. Heery, chief lecturer Convict Ship Success, London, England. There will also be at this hour a joint meeting of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Jefferson County Medical Association at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. Address, "The Private Physician's Opportunity in the Tuberculosis Field," Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Philadelphia. Discussion, led by Dr. Ross Snyder, Dr. J. S. McLester and Dr. E. M. Mason.

WORK OF POLICE IN PAST MONTH SHOWS 426 PERSONS HELD

Advertiser 7/11/17
Report For June Submitted to Public Safety Board Tuesday

A total of 426 arrests was made by the police department during June, according to the monthly report submitted to the board of safety Tuesday by Police Chief Henry D. Long. Of the total number, 216 arrests were made by the day force and 210 by the night force.

The overwhelming majority of the persons arrested were negroes. There were 347 negroes, including 327 males and 20 females, and 79 whites, including 61 males and 18 females. There were 216 married persons and 220 single persons arrested.

The ages of those taken into custody are set down as follows, 10 to 20 years, 106; 20 to 30 years, 179; 30 to 40 years, 75; 40 to 50 years, 48; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 80 years, 8.

Two Germans Arrested.

Two of the persons arrested were natives of Germany, while 417 were born in the United States, the nativity of others being as follows: Greece, 1; Russia, 2; Ireland, 1; Porto Rico, 1; Turkey, 1.

Monday seemed to have been the most popular day of the week for infractions of the law, 81 having been arrested on that day, 63 on Sunday, 41 on Tuesday, 54 on Wednesday, 72 on Thursday, 47 on Friday and 68 on Saturday.

The commonest offense was disorderly conduct, fifty of the persons being docketed with that charge. Forty-seven arrests were made for revenue law violations, 39 for running autos without lights, 23 for violations of the prohibition law, 10 for infractions of the traffic ordinance, 24 drunks, 23 cases of fighting, 28 gaming cases, and cases of assault and battery.

Felonies Are Few.

There were comparatively few felonies, four persons being arrested for assault to murder, 6 for burglary and grand larceny, 2 for arson, 16 for grand larceny. Pistol carrying also seemed to be on the wane, as there were only three arrested for concealed weapons.

The patrol wagon answered 330 calls and handled 432 persons during the month, traveling 644 miles. The wagon, motorcycles and the chief's automobile used 180 gallons of gasoline in June.

In the recorder's court, fines were imposed in 157 cases, 101 cases were dismissed, 2 were nolle prossed, 7 bound over and three cases continued, while in 17 cases appeals were taken to the Circuit Court. The recorder's court assessed \$1,805.25 in fines during the month.

ing the month.

Financial Statement.

The financial statement of the police department shows that during June \$1,805.25 in fines was collected, \$7 was received for pound fees, and \$257 collected from appealed cases. A total of 2,183 meals were furnished persons confined in the city prison.

The detective force, according to the report, were instrumental in securing fines in 12 cases in the recorder's court, while 7 of the defendants arrested by them were bound over, and 11 discharged. One of the cases made by the detectives was appealed to the Circuit Court. They caused the imposition of \$166 in fines and recovered and returned to owners property valued at \$5,289.50, the report says. The average number of arrests made by each detective was 61-2, while the average earnings of each was \$909.91.

NEGRO'S DEATH RIESEL RESULTS IN COMPLAINTS AGAINST 5 WHITE MEN

WACO TEXAS TIMES HERALD
JUNE 25, 1917

Complaints were filed yesterday afternoon in Justice Giles P. Lester's court against five white men, charged with murder, in connection with the clubbing to death at Riesel, last Saturday night, of Elijah Hays, a negro. This follows a thorough probe of the affair, which was initiated by Sheriff S. S. Fleming and his deputies, as soon as they were notified of the killing.

The men charged with Hays' murder, are Olive E. Courtade, his father, A. H. Courtade; Al Bettis, W. T. Mullins and Clint Robinson. The bond of O. E. Courtade was fixed at \$3000, and that of the other four men at \$2500 each. They will have their examining trial on the afternoon of July 2nd.

Stick Cordwood Used For Club.

Oliver Courtade, the man with whom Hays had a difficulty, a short time before he was killed, said yesterday that the negro owed him 75 cents, and that Hays, in the quarrel that followed, struck him (Courtade) on the head with a piece of iron.

Justice Giles P. Lester went to Riesel yesterday, to view the body of the dead negro. There were numerous cuts and gashes on the head, and in one place the skull had been broken and a part of the brain exposed. A heavy piece of cordwood was utilized for a club, and stones are said to have been hurled at the negro by some of those who composed the crowd that put him to death. Some of the stones have been secured by Sheriff Fleming and brought here. Information has been secured by Sheriff Fleming that leads him to believe that the man who struck the blow that caused the negro's death has been arrested.

Opinions vary as to the number of those who took part in the chase of

and the subsequent killing of Hays. Some aver that as many as 50 made up the gathering, while others assert that only 15 or 20 actually surrounded the negro when he was beaten to death.

Probe Continues.

Another white man was brought in last night from Riesel, and two others, ordered to appear this morning, came in from that place.

The probe of the killing was continued all of today by Sheriff Fleming, with the very able assistance of County Attorney John B. McNamara. All of Sheriff Fleming's active deputies here have aided him in the work, including Messrs. Joe Roberts, Lee Jenkins and John Morgan.

DECREASE IN CRIME IS REPORTED HERE FOR SEPTEMBER

Remarkable Falling Off
in Misdemeanors During Month

Advertiser 10-11-17

Disproving a belief entertained by many residents that the planting of Camp Sheridan in Montgomery would cause an increase in lawlessness here, the report of police department for September shows that crime is on the toboggan in this city and that, if anything, the coming of the camp hastened to reduce violations rather than augment them. Crime diminished 21 per cent in September as compared with August, as indicated by statistical data of the department for the two months.

During September the police department made only 478 arrests while in August there were 604 arrests, a difference of 126 arrests, or a diminution of a fraction more than 21 per cent. There were several days in September on which only three or four cases were docketed. It is unique also that during September, the arrests were exactly evenly divided between the day and the night forces, each having 239 to their credit.

Few Grave Offenses.

Comparatively few grave offenses were committed in Montgomery in September and the city continued to hold its law-abiding standard, except for minor infractions. The predominating offense in September, as in August, was gambling, 64 arrests having been made on that charge. There were 46 arrests for disorderly conduct, 52 for violations of the revenue law, 19 for violation of the prohibition law, 30 for drunkenness, 15 for assault and battery, 19 for petit larceny.

Only two cases of assault to murder and three cases of burglary and grand larceny were recorded, while there were two arrests for arson. The charge of embezzlement appeared on only four times and false pretenses

twice on the blotter. A normal number of arrests for traffic violations occurred. Thirteen persons got into the toils for fighting, while 21 soldiers were arrested and held for the military authorities.

Negro Cases Predominate.

Four arrests were made for receiving and concealing stolen property. All in all, the offenses involving moral turpitude were few and far between.

Of those taken into custody, 183 were white males, 9 were white females, 238 were negro males and 48 were negro females. Quite oddly, there was exactly the same number of married and single persons, 239 each.

By ages, the arrests occurred in the following volume: 10 to 20 years, 122; 20 to 30 years, 202; 30 to 40 years, 78; 40 to 50 years, 48; 50 to 60 years, 19; 60 to 80 years, 9. Saturday was the day of the week on which most crimes occurred, 133 cases being made on that day, while on other days of the week the arrests were as follows: Sunday, 54; Monday, 49; Tuesday, 89; Wednesday, 57; Thursday, 54; Friday, 42.

Long Prepares Report.

From a financial standpoint, the police department held up well, considering the diminished number of cases docketed. The department collected and turned into the treasury the sum of \$2,215.50 in September as compared with \$2,154 in August. The collections included fines amounting to \$2,207.50 and pound fees totaling \$8.

During September, the recorder's court handled 325 cases, imposing fines in 225, while 98 cases were dismissed, 4 nolle prossed and, in eight cases, the defendants were held to the grand jury. The recorder's court assessed fines amounting to \$2,917.50, almost identical with the figures for August, which were \$2,917.

The report for September was completed Wednesday by Henry D. Long, chief of police, with the assistance of his secretary, Adolph Levy. Chief Long regarded the report as most gratifying as showing the wane of crime in Montgomery, especially in view of the city's augmented population.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME AT DANVILLE IS UNABATED

Lady Attacked in Her Home by
Negro; Struck in Face and
Robbed of \$38

NEGRO MADE HIS ESCAPE

INNSBORO N C NEWS

SEPTEMBER 6, 1917
(Special to Daily News.)

Danville, Va., Dec. 5.—The epidemic of high crimes and misdemeanors which has broken out here shows no sign of abatement. Today another heinous offense was committed and the flagrant offender has made his escape. At 10 o'clock this morning a negro entered the home of Mrs. Emma Stallings on Patton street, within calling distance of the courthouse, half strangled her, knocked her unconscious with a blow to the face from his fist and after stealing a pocketbook containing \$38.01 made his escape.

Mrs. Stallings, who operates a boarding house, was alone in the house at the time. She said this afternoon that she had sent her kitchen maid, Nancy Faulkner, to buy some sugar when a tall black negro entered the kitchen from the back porch. She was breaking up macaroni at the time, but hearing the footsteps without she turned in time to see the negro peering in. She at once demanded what he wanted. His answer was to step inside. The elderly woman thoroughly frightened, was about to scream when the negro darted towards her and told her that if she opened her mouth, he would kill her. He demanded her money, but she said that she did not have any. Then the negro seized her by the throat and began choking her. She says that she managed to tell the negro that she would give him the money and she drew from her apron pocket a leather pocketbook which contained all her funds. The negro snatched it and stepping back dealt her a stunning blow between the eyes which knocked her senseless. She says that she remembered nothing more. Nancy Faulkner returning from the store discovered her mistress lying unconscious on the kitchen floor. She ran in to the house of a negress, Sallie Dodson, near by and gave the alarm. Mrs. Stallings was revived and hysterically told of the assault. The police were called and a fairly good description given of the negro who had about half an hour's start on the officers. No arrests have been made.

The above statement appeared on a poster in the League Enterprise's window and has attracted considerable attention from the great mass of passersby on that street. Women in particular have taken notice and you can hear them reading aloud the drastic speech. Two little girls read it, one failed to fully grasp its meaning, thereupon the other was heard to remark: "Course they use bad language, dont' I hear 'em every day?" (Strong indictment for our most thriving business street!) Every old lady who stops and reads lets drop some ejaculation such as "That man is sure right," while grimaced men read and thoughtfully pass on, some even stopping to encourage with a handshake.

THE REAL CONDITIONS.

Now what is the matter? The matter is this: You have good Colored people in this town. Many, many. But you have too large a contingent of vicious Devils. Of these, who shall rule? The righteous or the wicked? The refined or the vulgar? The clean mouthed or the profane? We ask who shall rule? The conditions in this neighborhood are shameful. The very air is vibrating with corruption that hurts. Most of our fair brothers take the stand that "All Negroes are bad." Many of our own people take the equally ridiculous stand that all Negroes are good. Whereas common sense shows that Negroes are good

and bad and even indifferent, like other races. But of these three classes, who shall rule? It looks as though the bad Negro is ruling when he is permitted to practice his demoralizing antics unmolested and unchallenged by those who believe in moral right and decency. We might well ask if we are cowards in this respect

THE DEEPER CAUSE.

As usual, much of this evil is traceable to the saloon and barrel house. A striking feature is that these places are invariably run by Jews and whit Gentiles. Here you have the sons of Shem and Japheth pursuing mercenaryly the haunts of the sons of Ham corrupting and killing the moral fiber of these dark-skinned people. It's long, long way from the drunken Noah, 'Somewhere' in antiquity to antiquity to Eighteenth street in Kansas City, but such is the connection. It's lamentable that the Jews unjustly persecuted race that they are, should furnish the worse dives and hell holes in this city to corrupt another race. It would be fortunate if they were as clannish, in confining their money-making schemes among their own people as they are in their social and religious propaganda, for then the "Zion movement" would make a better impression in Negro quarters. The poor Jew (poor when they come here) seeks a Negro neighborhood, his field being top corrupt in more than one way, though a squeezing pawn shop and a dirty saloon are his specialties.

This is the only thing we hold against the Jew. In this He is striking against our manhood. We are trying to elevate ourselves in a neighborhood effectively set apart for our people. We are trying to raise the tone of this community to a higher moral standard and the Jew in his juxtaposition offers a very adverse element, therefore we feel justified in opposing him. Still we have a regard for the Rosenwalds, and others who symbolize a higher type of citizen, but we certainly have little respect for the Barrelhouse Keepers and their ilk, whom we have come to conceive as the corruptors of our race. Here are two definitions of a saloon. Webster would do well to copy:

Saloon—A drink Emporium where men enter, assuage their thirst and go on their way.

NINE YOUNG NEGRO BOYS UNDER ARREST

HENDERSON KY JOURNAL
JUNE 27, 1917
CHARGED WITH STEALING MILK,

BUTTER AND LAWN HOSE

FROM RESIDENTS

Nine young negro boys, ranging in ages from nine to thirteen, were arrested Tuesday afternoon by the police upon the charge of stealing milk, butter, lawn hose and other articles from Ed Manion, Louis Geibel, W. A. Wells and other residents.

The police say the boys started a house-to-house campaign, cleaning up everything that was not nailed down. It is said they have opened ice boxes and "swiped" milk and butter.

Several of the boys have been in the clutches of the law before, but because of their tender ages they were released. They are: William Bailey, Hernert Bailey, Archie Fellows, Brigham Vance, Clyde Scott, James Scott, Tom Posey, Hugo Norman and Oscar Warefield.

It is probable that all of them will be tried in the juvenile court and sentenced to the state reform school.

At the residence of W. A. Wells, who resides at the James W. Clay home on South Main street, the police are certain that Hugo Norman and Oscar Warefield entered the residence and stole a quantity of goods, shoes, pillow cases, etc. Chief Graves and Officer Lockett arrested the two boys last night after searching Norman's home and finding the goods stolen from Mr. Wells' home.

NEGRO FORCES MAN TO SIGN RECEIPT AFTER BEATING HIM

12-23-17
(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Dec. 22.—J. R. Phillips, who conducts a loan office was Thursday afternoon beaten and choked into unconsciousness by Robert Hollmon, a negro, at the home of the latter, where Phillips had gone to collect an overdue account.

After choking and beating his victim into insensibility the negro waited calmly for him to regain consciousness when he was forced to sign a receipt in full for the unpaid account, under the threat of death if he refused.

When he was permitted to leave the building by the negro, after he had given the receipt, Phillips, weak from the beating and the loss of blood, staggered to a nearby house, where he telephoned to the police and asked for a doctor.

The police began a search for the negro, who had fled, and who is still at large.

The Raleigh

AN INSTANCE OF INJUSTICE

Independent 7/7/17

Last week the chief of police at Youngsville seized a number of suit cases that were being taken from the southbound Seaboard train, containing a shipment of whiskey. These suit cases were being transferred to waiting automobiles. The whiskey was said to belong to Mr. Will McGee. Arrests were made. Among others that of the colored porter, Mr. James Jerman. He was brought to Raleigh and locked up in Wake jail, taken to Youngsville the next day and tried on the charge of having obstructed the officer in making the seizure. He was promptly discharged from his position on the railroad. When the trial was had there was no evidence to sustain the charge and Mr. Jerman was released. If there is no redress for such a wrong there certainly should be.

MURDERER OF ATTAWAY

THOMAS FOUND NOT GUILTY

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE
Lake Charles, La., April 13.—John L. Ferguson, white, who shot and killed Attaway Thomas, one of the wealthiest members of the Race in this city, on Feb. 26, was brought to trial last week and acquitted. The jury was made up of the poorer white element of this town. After shooting Mr. Thomas down in cold blood in front of hundreds of people, Ferguson walked up and took a look at him, seeing him helpless and groaning he fired another shot, the fatal bullet going through the wounded man's head. On the day of the trial the Stars and Stripes were floating above the courthouse, "Union, Justice and Concordance" in bold letters stood out on the courthouse. Inside sat a child, in the midst of the spectators, crying. Beside her sat her mother in mourning for her lost love, which has been suddenly taken from her. The guilty party was acquitted.

Chicago Defender 4/14/17
Today men and women (white) are going around congratulating the murderer on his "victory." Across the way in a humble home sits a mother, a widow, with a broken heart, and children without the love, care and protection of a father. Sadder yet is the story when one realizes that this case is only one of hundreds in the southland.

Truck Farm By City Using Negro Women Suggested by Tyson

Advertiser
The city of Montgomery may begin the operation of a truck garden with the negro women convicts of the city, who now are a burden upon the city, doing the cultivating.

This plan was devised by Commissioner Tyson at Tuesday's meeting of the board of City Commissioners when Commissioner Stough wanted some suggestion from the board as a whole as to how to best provide for a watchman for the emergency hospital and to utilize the fourteen acres of land owned by the city on the Upper Wetumpka Road.

Commissioner Stough said he thought a salary of \$50 per month, light and water and a house as well as the ten acres of land, which could be used as a truck farm, is too much to pay for a watchman for the property. Commissioner Tyson then suggested the renting of several other acres of adjoining land and the operation of a truck farm on which the majority of the labor should be done by negro women convicts of the city.

Mayor Robertson appointed Commissioners Tyson and Stough as a committee to investigate the advisability and feasibility of such a scheme and asked that they report at a later meeting of the commission.

WHITE BOY GETS 99 YR. SENTENCE

Arkansas Youth Severely Punished for Attacking Young Colored Girl

The Amsterdam News
SOLID SOUTH CHANGING

Unexpected Administering of Justice in Dixie Land to Long Oppressed Race Looked Upon as "Sign of Awakening"

Ashdown, Ark., Jan. 12.—Is the situation in the Southern States gradually getting better? If so what is causing the change? These are questions that are asked in many sections of the country, especially in the South by those who more fully understand the gross injustice they have suffered and the indifference of the courts to administer swift and due punishment to members of the Caucasian race who have committed crimes of violence against colored men and women.

It may seem strange, and it is as strange as it seems, that a white

youth could be sent to prison for attacking a colored girl, but this is just what happened here Friday, Jan. 12.

Fred Edwards, of Texarkana, is under a 99-year sentence for attacking a colored girl. What will be done by the counsel for the young man, or what steps he will take to stay the sentence, it could not be learned after sentence had been imposed on young Edwards. There are those who see in the great exodus of colored laborers to the North, East and West a great awakening of conscience from the Southern whites for those whom they have so long oppressed. They see in this sentence of the Edwards boy and the act of Governor Stanley of defying a Kentucky mob to save a colored man from being lynched, who had been accused of murdering a white man "A Sign of Better Times" in Dixieland. Everyone hopes that this is really true.

AND YET THEY TALK ABOUT THE GERMANS

Texas Freeman
10/20/17

The people here and everywhere else in the United States have complained time after time of how the Germans treat the Belgians and of how Germany essays to dominate civilization the world over, and of what we, the people, stand for in this world war. At other times they harp on democracy, even-handed justice, the square deal and what not in all matters affecting the average American conveying the impression that the scales of justice are balanced without discrimination toward all of its citizens, white and black alike, as the case may be.

But is this contention borne out by the courts, especially here in Harris county? What does the court record show, and how does the jury system work in civil and criminal affairs where Negroes are litigants and where Negroes are charged constantly with high crimes and misdemeanors?

In the first place, Negroes are rarely chosen as jurors, and none are ever chosen as jury commissioners.

In 99 cases out of every hundred Negroes are never tried by their peers, as The Freeman understands and interprets that term, and as the State and Federal constitutions require, nor are black jurors allowed to render a verdict on white men charged with felonies or misdemeanors.

The Freeman makes these observations for several reasons, but mainly this:

Last week the fifteen white men charged with the lynching of Bert Smith, colored, at Humble, Texas, were liberated, and on Monday of this week Lee Sparks, white policeman, charged with the murder of Wallace Williams, colored, was acquitted in

two minutes by a white jury in the criminal court, while on Thursday, the 18th instant, Frank Jones, colored jitney driver, was fined \$25 and costs and sentenced to 60 days in jail for hitting, not killing, a white man with his automobile. The Freeman does not endorse the wrongs of black men, but it does insist upon having black men tried by their peers and by juries that regard them as peers, when charged with the commission of crime. We hope to see it some day.

ON INDICTMENT OF 23 YEARS AGO NEGRO IS ARRESTED SUNDAY

Advertiser
Chief Witness in Assault
and Battery Case Is
Long Dead

On an indictment yellow with age, Seay Brown, an aged negro, who says he is 60 years old, was arrested Sunday by Officer E. W. Smith, to answer to the charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The indictment was returned in the City Court twenty-three years ago.

According to several officers, the negro disappeared soon after the indictment was returned and is supposed to have gone to Mississippi.

He told the jailer, however, that he has been working in Montgomery off and on during the last twenty-three years. His first wife, whom he is charged with assaulting, is long dead, and Brown has married again. It is doubtful whether the case can be sustained with the principal witness dead.

Nevertheless, the old negro is being held at the jail subject to the action of the court. He was taken into custody on Houston Street. The aged man has been unable to make bond. His grand-daughter made inquiry concerning him late Sunday afternoon.

CONVICTS AT MINES AT BANNER STRIKE EARLY ON THURSDAY

Advertiser 2-7-17
State Works 387 Men
There Under Lease With
Coal Company

A report was made to the convict department early Thursday morning that the convicts at Banner mines, twenty miles from Birmingham, had declared a strike, complaining about certain treatment or changes recently inaugurated there. There are 387 convicts worked in the mines, and J. P. Hall, of Dothan, Ala., is warden. The contract with the Pratt Consolidated company calls for around 400 convicts to be worked, while the company takes the entire output at a certain specified amount per ton.

The system of working the convicts at Banner mines calls for the State to provide the convicts and take care of them as well as guard them at the stockade and while at work. The State works in detail the mines under a lease agreement with the Pratt Consolidated company, the coal being turned over to the company at the mines.

When the report was made to President Rogers, of the convict department, that official immediately departed for Birmingham to make a personal investigation of the trouble, its origin and extent. The only report reaching the department here stated that the convicts had declared the strike, but nothing was intimated relative to the demands being made.

Recently a number of improvements at the mines were made by the State, including the installation of standard scales for the weighing of the coal output of the convicts. Whether the installation of these scales figured in the cause of the trouble is not known in Montgomery. President Rogers expected to return to Montgomery Friday at noon, at which time it is believed the trouble will have been straightened out.

\$1,000 ASKED FOR HOME FOR NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS (LA) STARS
JULY 8, 1917
Hope Hall Planned To Help Re-
leased Colored Prisoners
Back On Feet

Captain N. M. McNeal, th colored pastor who has been placed in charge of the new Hope Hall and Rescue Mission at 2911 Cadiz street which is to be used for the benefit of released negro prisoners from jails and penitentiaries, sent the following communications to The States Saturday:

"I have been hard at work for more than six months going over the city and trying to interest the people in prison work which is so much needed. Having received the hearty endorsement of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical association, the business men and the colored clergy I have launched a twenty-day campaign to raise \$1,000. By July 20 I hope to have that amount.

"Not less than one dollar is expected from every minister, doctor, teacher, lawyer and business man and it is hoped a donation will be given by every church, society, club and by every friend of fallen humanity. And surely every mail carrier will send his dollar to aid this worthy cause. Don't forget that all donations will be read at a public place to be announced later. The board of advisors will be on hand to see that all monies have been accounted for and reported."

Preaches Every Sunday At City's Prisons.

Every Sunday Captain McNeal preaches at the city prison. When he raises the \$1,000, he said, he will visit every prison camp in the state and tell the colored men a Hope Hall and a rescue mission has been opened in New Orleans for them. The money will be used, also, he said, to help the poor families of prisoners.

"Thee poor shall be clothed," he said, "and the down and outs will find a free bed and something to eat. I want all members of the race to contribute so that it cannot be sung hereafter that the 'colored man has fought every battle but his own.'"

Donations may be sent to Capt. Mc

Neal at 2911 Cadiz street or to L
tenant Colonel F. C. Fegley, 413
Orleans Board of Trade building.

COLUMBUS MEN LOSE MONEY IN ASSAULTS

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
JULY 6, 1917

Gang of Negroes at Work Again Thursday Night Pil- fering Citizens.

Three Columbus men were victim-
ized by hold-up men on Columbus
streets, Thursday night, and were
roughly used when they resisted the
thugs.

Elmer Goodrich of Linden, was at-
tacked by a couple of negroes on East
Spring street between Ninth and
Cleveland, Thursday night. The men
took his watch and a signet ring and
when Goodrich offered resistance one
of the negroes cut his throat with a
penknife. Goodrich managed to free
himself of their hold and ran. His
injury is not serious.

A short time later three negroes and
two white men attacked Albert M.
Jones, 187 East Fifth avenue, on East
Long street near Cleveland avenue,
and dragged him into an alley, where
they stripped him of his clothing. The
police believe this is the same quintet
that victimized men on West Spruce
street the other night.

Frank Allen, giving his address as
Neilston and Naghten streets, was en-
ticed into a box car in the Hocking
Valley yards by two negroes, who
robbed him of \$19.90 in money and his
watch.

Burglars gained entrance to My
Restaurant, 40 East Long street, and
stole a quantity of chewing gum and
cigars, according to the report made
to the police.

AUGUSTA GAZETTE JULY 23, 1917 NEGRO OWNS WHISKY AT STREET CAR CONDUCTOR

Would Not Take Seat in Car and When Put Off Threw Liquor and Bricks.

An unknown negro boarded a Monte-
Sano car last night down town, but
when entering the car refused to take
the seat pointed out to him by Con-
ductor Simons.

After riding a few blocks and still
refusing to take the seat the conductor
told him to get off the car, which he
did, but upon stepping to the ground
he threw a quart of whiskey and some
bricks at Conductor Simons. Before
the police could get to the scene the
negro had disappeared. The negro was
taught to read the scriptures in their
own language.

Writes Defense of Negro Education

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

The sociological congress which has just
come to an end left a great many things
of value for our consideration. It seems
to some of us who are especially inter-
ested in education that statements made
in reference to the education of the negro
should not go unchallenged. The educa-
tional stride of the negro since the year
1880 has been very remarkable. In 1880
there was 70 per cent of illiteracy among
negroes from 10 years old and up. In 1890
a period of only 10 years this illiteracy
was reduced to 57 1-10 per cent. from 1890
to 1900 the negro population increased 1-
687,000, but in spite of that fact the il-
literacy decrease during that period was
130,000. It seems indeed very strange that
anyone should take the position that ig-
norance is preferable to knowledge. There
were some who held a few years ago,
probably who hold now, that the edu-
cation of women was folly. The world is
realizing today that a cultured woman-
hood to direct wiser the education of
children and to oversee properly the do-
mestic economy of the home, aside from
the doing of many other things, is one
of the greatest blessings of modern times.

Major Millsaps of Mississippi, for whom
the Millsaps college is named, had a
plantation of about 500 acres. He had a
white overseer, there was constant fric-
tion. He decided that he would take all
the white labor off the place and have it
managed entirely by the negroes. Every
negro on that place now owns his own
mules, and his own plows and his own
wagons, and many of them have bought
homes in a nearby town. Said the major
in talking of this: "The best negro I have
known are those who are educated. Ne-
groes need more of the education of the
right kind and not less, and it will pay
us well if we give it to them. It makes
better and not worse workers."

The negro's educational advancement il-
lustrates so clearly his capacity for men-
tal growth that it seems almost foolish
to regard it as a debatable question.
Bishop Calloway, in the conference for
education in the south, held here in Bir-
mingham some years ago, said on this
subject: "This is not a question for small
politicians, but for broad patriotic states-
men. On a subject of such vital concern
to state and nation, passionate declama-
tion and partisan denunciation are to be
deplored." When Bishop Lambrith went
to Africa a few years ago, he took with
him a negro man who was a Greek stu-
dent of repute, a graduate of an eastern
college, and who has such remarkable lin-
guistic ability that in a short while he
told him to get off the car, which he
did, but upon stepping to the ground
he threw a quart of whiskey and some
bricks at Conductor Simons. Before
the police could get to the scene the
negro had disappeared. The negro was
taught to read the scriptures in their
own language.

Last summer I visited a Mississippi

plantation. A typical negro man waited
on the table. I was struck with his man-
ner and asked my host where he got him.
He told me that he was a Booker Wash-
ington negro, and that only for a day
did he have him in the house, that his real
business was the blacksmith of the place
and that he was the best man he had
ever been able to secure. I could multi-
ply these instances almost indefinitely.

I think it is due to the public at large
to give them some of the facts at least
concerning the negro and negro educa-
tion in the south, and the show that the
attitude of the vast majority of south-
ern men is not that the negro ought not
to be educated nor that he is incapable
of education.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar shows what edu-
cation may do for a negro in a literary
line:

Temples he built and palaces of air,
And with the artists' parent pride aglow,
His fancy saw the vague ideal grow
Into creation marvelously fair.
He set his foot upon fame's nether stair,
But ah, his dream, it has entranced him
So,
He could not move, he could no farther
go;
But paused in joy that he was even there.
He did not wake until one day there
gleamed,
Through his dark consciousness a light
that wracked
His living 'till he rose, alert to act.
But lo! what he had dreamed, the while
he dreamed.
Another wedding action unto thought
Into the living, pulsing world had
brought.

Prejudice and ignorance are the parents
of very much crime. If we eliminate ig-
norance we shall go a long way toward
the destruction of prejudice and so
strengthen our civilization and enrich our
land.

JAMES A. DUNCAN,
Secretary of Education, North Alabama
M. E. Conference.

Birmingham, March 15, 1917.

NEGRO OPENS FIRE ON POLICEMAN

Fires Contents Of Shot Gun At Officer Sent To Quell Disturbance

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 23.—
Considerable excitement was created
on Southern avenue late Sunday
night, when Charlie Martin, colored,
fired the contents of a shotgun at
Police Officer George McFarney.

The police were called at about 11
o'clock to Southern avenue to quell
a disturbance. The police found Mar-
tin had started a fight in a colored
restaurant on Shepherd street.

Martin was armed with a shotgun
and when the police attempted to
arrest him, he discharged the gun at
Officer McFarney, who was fortunate
enough to escape injury. The negro
escaped.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES OCTOBER 16, 1917 Pistol Growing In Favor In Darktown; Negroes Big Buyers Dealers Say Negroes Are Buying More Pistols Than Ever Before In History Of Pocket Arm.

The time-honored old-style razor, or
"society knife," seems doomed. The mod-
ern safety has already dealt it a very
serious blow, and its use as a beard-cut-
ter is almost confined to the barber shop.
Now its use as a weapon of defense and
offense is likewise imperiled, and it is
believed that it will not be long until a
razor will be as hard to find in a negro
dance hall as the proverbial needle in
the hay mow. The razor must now be
contented with its monotonous labors in
the barber shop, for it is reported by
hardware dealers that more of the little
short-barrelled guns are being sold to
members of the negro race than ever
before since Mr. Colt forged the frame
for his first cap and ball pocket weapon.
Whether the war has any effect on the
minds of the purchasers or not is not
known.

No "Sa'day Night Harrisons," Either
It is the opinion of the dealers that
the unusual sales is simply due to the
fact that there is more money in circula-
tion among negroes than before, and
that they just hanker after that kind of
hardware.

"They are not buying cheap pistols,
but are demanding good, standard makes
of guns," one dealer said, "and are pay-
ing from \$15 to \$25 for six-shooters and
automatic pistols."

It may be that they want to be pre-
pared in case the Germans come over.
It is also reported that the sales among
white men is increasing.

Thirty Days in Jail for Wife Beating

Ed. Brown, a colored resi-
dent of the town, desiring to
administer corporal punishment
to his wife, chose as the oppor-
tune place, the hall way leading
to the moving picture show. Ex-
citement followed, which was
quieted by Mr. Ross and Mayor
Lowenbach, placing Brown under
arrest. On Friday he was fined
by the Mayor \$25.00, and thirty
days in jail, and was given in ad-
dition some very valuable advice
and warning.

NEGRO MAKES THREAT AND LOSES LIFE

Just three shots fired from County
Detective Ben Le Gett's revolver was
necessary to mark the exodus of Jeff
Daggett, a negro porter at the Moore
building and also an "outguard" mem-
ber of a local negro club, in the eleva-
tor at the county courthouse about 4
o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

According to the county detective,
the negro had been "looking" for him
for several days and is said to have
told County Commissioners Snow and
Gibbin that he was going "to get" Le
Gett the first time he saw him.

The threat on the county detective's
life followed a visit he made to a ne-
gro country club, located at Eleventh
and Harding streets, several days ago
where Daggett was acting at the door
as an "outguard."

Le Gett demanded entrance to the
place, but was refused. Le Gett then
exerted a little force and with a blow
of his gun on the doorkeeper's head,
succeeded in gaining entrance. The
negro then declared he would "get
him."

According to the county detective,
this negro club and several other such
places in Fort Worth are central places
of meeting for all the criminal ne-
groes of the city and where the biggest
part of the crimes committed in Fort
Worth by negroes, are fermented.

Le Gett had been informed by the
county commissioners just a few min-
utes prior to the killing that the negro
was looking for him and had been to
his office only an hour or so ago after
him.

Le Gett, having received this infor-
mation, was on guard and was just
coming out of the county tax collec-
tor's office when he saw the negro en-
ter the elevator. Grabbing his gun he
hastened to the elevator and fired
three shots at Daggett, which instan-
tly proved fatal. Hugh L. Small, jus-
tice of the peace, was a nearby witness
to the killing. A thousand dollar bond
was immediately furnished by the law
firm of McLean, Scott & McLean.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES AUGUST 4, 1917

Artistic Knife Work Costs Negress \$110

Eldora Floyd's artistic work with a
pocket knife on the anatomy of Mary
Jones and Minnie Jones Saturday night
cost her \$110 or 110 days in jail before
the city court got through with her Fri-
day morning. The three negresses got
into a three cornered fight Saturday
night over one negro man, in which El-
dora Floyd used a pocket knife so freely
that she was charged with making an
assault with a dangerous weapon. The
trial was postponed until Friday so that
the other two women could get out of
the hospital to appear as witnesses. She
was fined \$25 and costs for the city
and the same for the state in two cases.

Crime - 1917

Man Spirited Back South in a Hurry

By Staff Correspondent

Southern kidnapers made a bold and successful raid on Chicago citizenship Saturday, when in broad daylight a sheriff from Mississippi went to the railroad yards at Eighteenth street and with the help of Chicago police "captured" a man named James Halley, and in less than two hours had him handcuffed, and on a train bound for Holly Springs, Miss., to stand trial for selling a pint of whisky, made a penitentiary offense for the purpose of establishing a new form of slavery in the south and setting forth a complicated condition of affairs in this state which the Race has started to fight in order to protect its own citizens from illegal kidnaping.

A Great Outrage

No greater outrage has ever been permitted under the guise of law upon a peaceable law-abiding citizen of this city, and if this piece of outlawry goes unchallenged, other members of the Race from the south may expect to be kidnaped at any time by a southern "Hill Billie" whenever the latter makes up his mind that he wants to make a raid on this city and drag back some few members of the Race to his town beyond the civilized world to stand trial, be convicted, farmed out to some farmer who cares not to pay for his labor—in other words, to be enslaved.

Not the First Time

Three times this despicable trick has been tried lately. Three months ago, about nine o'clock at night, a man named Davis was arrested, charged with having insulted a white woman in Memphis. While the officers were serving the papers Davis' wife told him he had better change his clothes. The officers consented for him to do so. While he was getting ready to go his wife called up Lawyer Barnett and when the officers reached the detective bureau the lawyer was there, much to their surprise. Barnett demanded time to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus and the Chicago police did not dare to turn their prisoner over that night.

Next morning at 10 o'clock Judge Barrett issued a writ requiring the local police to bring their prisoner into court at 4 o'clock. Thus Davis was safe from being dragged back to imprisonment and possibly being lynched (for Memphis is noted for the latter, having gone one better than Georgia) without a hearing in court.

Chicago Police Wire Memphis

The local police telegraphed the Memphis officers that Davis was under arrest, but that his delivery had been going two blocks after a man. Just what stopped by a writ of habeas corpus the motive of these people who help to which they (the Memphis police) must put a man into slavery for years, other

fight in court if they wanted him. At 3 o'clock the Memphis police wired that they wouldn't fight the writ and Davis was discharged.

Another Case

Another member of the Race by the name of Jones was arrested about five weeks ago charged with having sold a quart of whisky in Alabama. The Alabama sheriff wired that he was on his way with the papers. Attorney Barnett was called into the case and Judge Crow issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable next day. Promptly at that hour the sheriff appeared with the papers which he thought were good enough to take Jones to Europe if necessary. But Judge Crow told him different and the prisoner was discharged.

In the case of Halley, however, the sheriff of Mississippi won by the aid of the Chicago police and it has come to the attention of the Chicago Defender, which appeals to the Race in this city to take some definite step to prevent the repetition of such an infamous outrage upon the members of their own Race. Three weeks ago Halley was arrested by the Chicago police as being a fugitive from justice—selling a pint of liquor down in Mississippi. The sheriff went back home after Attorney Barnett succeeded in having Halley released. He was hot with vengeance to think that a white man's word didn't go any further than one of another color.

Halley Makes Mistake

Halley, thinking he was safe, let the matter drop and took no precautions against a new warrant. The mistake was fatal. Saturday at 4 o'clock he was called from his work into the office where, to his surprise, he found the same sheriff accompanied by two local policemen. He was given no time to talk, but was hurried away to the detective bureau.

HELPLESS

Barnett was again called, but the southern sheriff, assisted by the local police, had outwitted Halley. No judges nor court clerks can be found after 5 o'clock on Saturday. However, Barnett went to the detective bureau and the records showed the prisoner had gone. He had been arrested by the Chicago police, and had been turned over to the Mississippi officer, who had him and was gone.

This is the way that the members of the Race stand chance of being kidnaped under guise of the law, especially since some of the "white folks' niggers" have been coming up here and writing back to their home town sheriff that "John So and So" is here and is wanted for spitting on the sidewalk or some other little misdemeanor that isn't worth rest, but that his delivery had been going two blocks after a man. Just what stopped by a writ of habeas corpus the motive of these people who help to which they (the Memphis police) must put a man into slavery for years, other

than the old system in the days before the war. Some of us don't know the war is over yet, for the southern white man has kept that class of the Race in ignorance.

The citizens of this city must arise in a body and protest against any such outrages. It is within the power of both Mayor Thompson and Governor Frank Lowden to prevent such happenings. A word from each of them will make every citizen secure against kidnaping, and we must at once bring this new phase of southern outlawry and intimidation to an end.

NO COLOR IN CRIME.

This last week, as well as the preceding one, has been a bad one as to white criminals. A vice den was discovered in an office building in Pemberton Square almost under the shadow of Police Headquarters, which was run in connection with a photograph establishment on Portland street. Pictures of thirty young girls in nude and semi-nude poses were found. Revelation of these places was made through the Caton girl who was reported as missing.

Of the four gunmen, one of whom was murdered by the other three and his heart removed and who swallowed a twenty dollar gold piece during the fight one was killed yesterday in New York City during a quarrel with one of his pals who was removed to a hospital and who may not live—this accounts for three of the four gunmen. They were certainly choice specimens of any race.

During the week in Laconia, N. H., a school teacher was found dead in a cottage with her throat cut. One of the men teachers of the school is under arrest.

A man 59 years old in Somerville, the police say lured to his room two young girls. He had previously been sentenced to five years in the House of Correction for a similar assault.

A party in Brookline is under arrest for the alleged murder of Mrs Keyes, who lived in the aristocratic section of this suburb of Boston.

This morning's papers note the arrest of an alleged forger, in his room were all the paraphernalia of a well-equipped expert. Checks were found on banks in Providence, Cleveland and Richmond. Also the arrest of a man charged with attempt to kill the night watchman at Lowney's candy factory in this city.

We hope no one will charge us with "race prejudice." We ask all our readers to remember our oft-repeated statement: There is no color in crime.

CONVICT SAVES TWO AND RISKS OWN LIFE

Rome, Ga., March 9.—(Special.)—At the risk of his own life Robert Wood, a negro life-timer in the Floyd chain-gang, yesterday saved from drowning Homer Tant and his 11-year-old son. As a result of the negro's heroic act a movement is under way to petition the state prison commission for a pardon for his crime, the murder of a white man in Valdosta twenty-three years ago.

Grand Jury Completes Its Inquisitorial Duties And Submits Its Final Report

Body Finds Decrease in Crime and Better Enforcement of Prohibition Laws

2-15-17

An apparent decrease in crime, considerable improvement in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, a recommendation that the operators of punch boards and slot machines be arrested, special comment on the large number of cases of petty thievery and a recommendation that houses of questionable character located in the vicinity of a prominent public institution be broken up by the police department, are the features of the final report of the Montgomery county grand jury submitted to Judge Leon McCord shortly after 12 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Ninety-four indictments were returned, following the docketing of 123 cases and the examination of 274 witnesses. Emphasis was laid on the exceedingly small number of cases docketed by the body.

The grand jury submitted favorable reports on inspections of the jail and almshouse and upon the financial affairs of the county, and also thanked the court, as well as various officers of the county, for courtesies extended the body since its organization Monday, February 5.

Court Thanks Jury.

The report was returned by W. E. Pitts, foreman, and read in open court, following which Judge McCord thanked the jurors for their services and recessed them indefinitely, cautioning them, however, that they were subject to future call at any time until the next grand jury is empanelled, and urging them not to divulge the secrets of the body. He declared he was glad to see that the grand jury had recognized the necessity of reducing the expenses of operating the court, and also that crime was on the decrease in this county.

Henry N. Hughes, clerk of the circuit court, took charge of the indictments, and will begin issuing capias as quickly as possible for service by the sheriff's department.

The full text of the grand jury report follows:

Report In Full.

"Honorable Leon McCord, Judge of the Circuit Court of Montgomery, County:

"The grand jury organized and empanelled in the circuit court of Montgomery county for the February term, 1917, beg leave to submit the following report:

"We have docketed 123 cases, and examined 274 witnesses and found 94 indictments.

"The usual committees were appointed to ascertain the condition of the county treasury, the official bonds of county officers, the condition of the

county jail and county alms house, and the books and papers of the superintendent of education.

Treasury Condition Good.

"The committee appointed to examine the condition of the county treasury and the official bonds of the county officials found that there was to the credit of the county of Montgomery in the general fund \$77,244.86, and to the credit of the road and bridge fund \$22,414.31, which was verified by the books at the Capitol National Bank, where the funds are deposited. The committee found that the bonds of the county officials were correct and in good shape. Some of the offices have been abolished, and we recommend that such bonds be cancelled.

"We did not examine the fee book in the office of the judge of probate as we considered this work necessary and at the limited time at our disposal we could not thoroughly discharge this duty. This work is taken care of by the State examiners. We found all of the officers and their assistants most courteous and they willingly gave us all the assistance possible.

Officials Are Commended.

"We desire to commend them for the good system and the neatness of their records. The official depository of the county funds, the Capital National Bank, has provided suitable bond in the sum of \$100,000 for the protection of the county.

"The county jail was in excellent condition, having been recently painted on the inside, which added a great deal to the general appearance and sanitary condition. The jail is safe and is well kept. We found the food furnished the inmates to be wholesome and of the best quality and plentiful. The inmates expressed themselves as being well fed and humanely treated which their general appearance substantiates. There are forty-seven inmates, as follows: Two white males; one white female; four negro females; forty negro males.

"We wish to express to Mr. Pettus our appreciation of the great assistance he gave us while inspecting the jail, and also we wish to congratulate him in the way he keeps his books and files.

Alms House Condition.

"We found the condition of the alms house very comfortable, and the inmates expressed themselves as being well treated and well fed by Mr. E. O. Boyd, the keeper of the institution. We found forty-four inmates, consisting of eight white females, six white males, twelve negro females and eighteen negro males. We found that the keeper raised a considerable amount of food stuff for the inmates, and feel that they are exceptionally well cared for.

"The books of the Superintendent of Education seem to be properly kept, and the balance in the bank agreed with the amount as shown by his books.

"The grand jury desires to call your honor's attention to the exceedingly small number of cases docketed at this term of the court. Crime seems to be on the decrease. We have diligently

and thoroughly investigated every case that has been brought to our attention. We were very careful to carry out your honor's charge in reference to saving the county useless expenditure of money.

Special Agent Needed.

"We desire to recommend to the board of revenue that a special agent be employed to assist the solicitor in gathering evidence and to assist him in other ways to carry on the work of his office. We understand that it is customary for the solicitor to be furnished with such help in almost every important community in the country, and we feel that the services of such a man is especially needed at this time, due to the fact that there are two branches of the Circuit Court that will be engaged in the trial of criminal cases at the same time, which keeps the solicitor so busy that he cannot at all times devote sufficient time in working up evidence preparatory for trial of cases. We believe that the board would really save the county a large sum of money annually by providing such an office.

"We desire to call attention of the sheriff and police department to various violations of the law, one of the most important of which in our opinion is the operating of punch boards and slot machines, both in the city and county. We recommend that the violators be arrested.

Petty Larceny Wave.

"We find that there is a great deal of petty stealing going on, and the property being sold, and would recommend that the sheriff's office and police department keep a close watch on the purchase and sale of stolen property.

"It has been brought to our attention that houses of questionable character are located in the neighborhood of a certain prominent public institution, to the injury of that institution. We recommend that the police department devote its energies to breaking up these places.

"We have diligently inquired into the observance of the laws in regard to reckless driving of automobiles and have found some indictments. We desire to say that the laws are being better observed than heretofore, but we wish to call the officers' attention to reported violations of city ordinance regarding automobiles passing standing street cars, in the interest of safety of the public.

Prohibition Enforcement.

"We are glad to report considerable improvement in the enforcement of prohibition laws. Some cases have come to our attention and we have brought indictments in every case where the evidence was sufficient.

"We desire to thank the sheriff and his deputies for their prompt attention to the wishes and needs of grand jury, both in serving subpoenas and in procuring witnesses in attendance in our session.

Black is Commended.

"The grand jury takes great pleasure in complimenting the work of W. F. Black, clerk of the board of revenue. We find that he has installed an admirable system of keeping the records of his office, and he has listened to this grand jury the thorough and comprehensive report to the financial affairs of the county that has ever been our pleasure to receive.

"He is most certainly very efficient in the discharge of his duties. His report is hereto attached and made part of our report to your honor.

Appreciation Expressed.

"We also wish to take occasion to express our admiration for solicitor Hon. Wm. T. Seibels, in the conduct of the affairs of his office. We find that in addition to being able and competent that he is also absolutely fearless, and has made our work easier by being frank with us in all cases.

"We also wish to especially express our appreciation of the courteous assistance rendered us by Mr. Ben Young, who acted as bailiff. He has us a great deal of assistance in every way and handled his part of the work with wisdom and despatch.

"In conclusion we wish to thank honor, Judge Gaston Gunter, for his able and comprehensive charge which clearly defined our duties and made it comparatively easy for us to perform the same.

"Respectfully submitted,
(Signed.) "W. E. PITTS,
"Foreman."

THE CURE. See
How can we improve conditions?

Answer: By active work in fighting the evil. Let every organization in town, at least, send a letter or delegate to proper officials of the city asking that we have better police protection against the hoodlum who infests our neighborhood; ask that officers assigned to the prescribed district receive "Special orders" to arrest or curtail the persons making loud outbursts of profanity. Ask that business people be encouraged to swear out warrants, if necessary, or give information leading to the arrest of all violators. Talk about it, preach about it, cry about it. Let the "Civic League" take this matter up immediately and work in this direction. We have got to "weed out our own Jimsons." If we just make it unsafe for the vicious to use their corrupt language out on the streets; if we just can make them understand that arrest and severe penalty will surely follow their crimes; if every lady even frowns her displeasure and indignation upon hearing profane language, we are contributing much to a higher community standard.

But we have feared this type of Negro. Never again though! We have got to show that we are a discriminating people at least between right and wrong. We have got to learn to encourage the aspiring element among us and we have also got to learn to crush the bad element. Crush them in a way that will make it safe for reasonable people. This Negro behaves himself in the downtown district. He knows! We are going to make him do the same on 18th street. The writer promises never to cease work on this subject until Colored women may walk 18th street in perfect safety from contamination at least by their own inconsiderate race members.

Chas. A. Starks.

Dr. W. W. Dinsmore Succeeds Prison Inspector Dr. Oates At State Capitol Monday

Advertiser

Assistant State Health Officer, Elected by Board of Health, Assumes New Duties Tomorrow

Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, assistant State health officer, Monday succeeds to the position of State prison inspector, now held by Dr. William H. Oates, whose term expires that day.

Dr. Dinsmore was elected to his new position by the State board of health, under whose supervisions the department of prison inspection is now placed. This is in accordance with the action of the last legislature, which provided that Dr. Oates' successor should be elected by the State board of health instead of being appointed by the governor, as formerly had been done.

Fourth Prison Inspector.

Dr. Dinsmore is the fourth State prison inspector since the office was created in 1907. The first inspector was Dr. Shirley Bragg, of Montgomery, who held office for two years, his death occurring before the expiration of his term.

Dr. Bragg was appointed by Governor B. B. Comer, as was his successor, Dr. C. F. Bush, who also died in office.

The present inspector, Dr. Oates, was appointed in 1910 by Lieutenant-Governor Henry S. Gray, acting governor during the absence of Governor Comer from the State, for the unexpired term.

In 1911, Dr. Oates was reappointed by Governor O'Neal on April 18, and his six years' tenure of office thus expires Monday.

Retaining Old Assistants.

Dr. Dinsmore has announced that he will retain the force of assistants who have co-operated with Dr. Oates. The chief clerk, John A. Adams, has been with the department since its foundation. Mr. Adams is a son of the late Colonel Dick Adams, one of the most widely known of Alabama's citizens.

Deputy Inspector Mrs. L. B. Bush is the widow of Dr. Bush, the former inspector. Mrs. Bush is a native of Thomasville, Clarke county. She has devoted her attention especially to correcting factory evils and enforcing the child labor law.

P. P. Hudson, deputy inspector, is a native of Uniontown.

Dr. Dinsmore's Statement.

In referring to his acceptance of the position of state prison inspector, Dr. Dinsmore said:

"By operation of law, the work of State prison inspector now comes under the direction of the State board of health. This arrangement will effect a very helpful co-ordination of all the health forces of the State in carrying forward the work of the department. Also, the county health officers who, under the law, already have certain

important duties to perform relating to the inspection and sanitation of prisons, prison camps, alms-houses, etc., located in their respective counties, now will be enabled to co-operate harmoniously in this important phase of the work.

"There is every reason, therefore, to expect the work to go forward with increased efficiency and to the best interests of all concerned. Having been elected to the office by the State board of health, it shall be my aim to direct the work in such manner as will bring credit alike to the board and to the State.

Tribute to Assistants.

"It is an important work carrying with it large responsibilities and requires a faithful and conscientious administration. Mrs. Bush, Mr. Adams and Mr. Hudson having agreed to continue their services with the department, I take pleasure in announcing that they will be retained as my associates in the respective fields to be assigned to them."

Dr. Dinsmore's medical record is as follows: B. S., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1903; M. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1907; private practice, 1907-1910, Decatur, Ala.; State director for Alabama of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, 1911-1914; Assistant State health officer, 1915, and acting State health officer, 1916.



DR. W. W. DINSMORE.

Assistant State Health Officer Is Now Prison Inspector.



JOHN D. ADAMS.

Chief Clerk Since Creation of Prison Inspection, Remains in Same Capacity.

COLORED MAN HAD \$70 IN HIS POCKET, THEREFORE MUST HAVE BEEN THIEF.

THE JURY DISMISSES HIM

Seventy dollars is a lot of money and any Colored man having that much in his jeans arouses the suspicions of the local Nick Carraway. The Citizens Coal Company was robbed of \$175 some time ago. The police were non-plussed, as usual—as to who was the guilty party. Along comes Charles Taylor, Colored, with \$70 in his pockets, and with true Sherlock Holmes deduction the fly cops arrested him for stealing the aforementioned \$175. But a jury in the Criminal Court could not see the connection and so dismissed Mr. Taylor Monday morning.

Negroes Are Given Fines

For Idling and Loitering

ATLANTA GA. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 5, 1917
Fifty negroes charged with idling and loitering faced trial in the recorder's court Wednesday. Some were given thirty days in the stockade without a fine, while fines of \$5.75, \$10.75 and \$15.75 were imposed on others.

Councilman J. N. Renfro, acting recorder in the absence of Judge Johnson, informed the negroes that there is plenty of work in Atlanta and idling on the streets would not be tolerated.

When the defendant could prove that he was at work and had a legal excuse for being on the street, the acting recorder dismissed his case.

THE CONVICTS OF ALABAMA.

Editor The Advertiser. 1-6-17

The convict system of the State of Alabama is a very vital problem, and one that the average citizen of the State hardly knows anything of.

At the present time the contract system is in vogue and the convicts are leased out, but are under the control of the State. One would naturally think that after the convicts had been turned over to the various contractors, that the State did not care anything more about the poor unfortunates, but it is not so.

Their welfare is looked after by what is known as the "Convict Board," members of which are appointed by the Governor. The board consists of a president and two inspectors. One a physician, whose duty it is to assign the convicts to employment, best suited for them, to look after their health and care for them as far as their sanitary conditions are concerned; an associate inspector, whose duty it is to see that they are properly housed, fed and clothed. The present board is composed of the following gentlemen: P. J. Rogers, president; R. A. Smith, M. D., physician inspector, and J. M. Kyser, associate inspector.

Great credit must be given to this board, for they have done more for the betterment of the convicts than heretofore, have made better contracts, provided better sleeping quarters, better clothing, food and treatment in general.

Furthermore, they have also provided a competent dentist, Dr. J. E. Pearce, to look after the teeth of the convicts. He does such work as extracting and the filling of teeth free of charge to the convicts and makes his regular rounds from camp to camp.

They also have two chaplains to look after the spiritual welfare of the convicts, both learned men—Rev. Hubbard and Rev. Jones, who visit the various camps twice monthly. It must be said for both these gentlemen that they were instrumental in starting the present educational movement among the convicts.

Each camp or prison has its physician, whose duty is to administer to the sick and look after the general sanitation of the camp, and it must be said, that none but those fully competent and bearing the best kind of a reputation have been appointed to positions of this kind.

Conditions have improved wonderfully in the past two years, the convicts being more contented with the treatment afforded them not only by the wardens and guards, but by the inspectors as well. The inspectors visit the various camps once a month (oftener if necessary) and if any convict has any complaint to make, the inspectors are not too haughty or too busy to listen to his story and endeavor to settle his complaint without hurting his feelings, irrespective of the fact that he may sometimes be unjustified in making his complaint.

The Convict Department netted \$600,000 last year, which has a tendency to show good management on the part of the board, and it also has a tendency to show that the convicts are satisfied with the treatment afforded them.

The chief asset of the Convict Department is the Banner mine prison, where approximately 415 men are employed in the output of coal. This mine is leased to the Pratt Consolidated Mining Co., but is entirely under the control of the State. J. F. Webb is the superintendent of the mine. He is a well educated man and is thoroughly familiar with every detail concerning the mining of coal. He looks after the safety of the convicts, the equipment of the mine and the output of the coal.

J. P. Hall, the warden, is a man who has been around convicts for the past twenty years, he is just, sincere and humane in his treatment of the convicts and knows just what it takes to make a convict happy and contented. He is a man who does not like to see a convict abused and wants it understood, too, among the guards.

Dr. J. E. Robbins, the physician in charge is a man who is thoroughly competent and well fit for the position. He has done a great deal towards making this camp a healthy one, and has practically eliminated sickness, with the exception of the everyday ailments. Of course an accident may happen now and then but taking the camp as a whole it is one the State should be proud of. The convicts at the Banner mine showed their true feelings on Christmas day by presenting Mr. Hall and Dr. Robbins a handsome gift each in appreciation of the kindness tendered them.

The Banner mines produce more coal at a less expense than any other mine under State control. One can go amongst the convicts here and not a grumble is to be heard. It is no common thing to see the men complete their task and come out of the mine at 3 p. m. Of course there are some who like to make a little money by loading extra coal for which they are liberally paid.

Upwards of \$1,500 is paid to the convicts here monthly. Some send their money to their people at home, while others save it so that when they go free they may have something with which to face the world.

The people of this State have long been laboring under a false impression as to the treatment afforded convicts and I feel quite sure that should they visit a prison camp in this State, they will find the convicts a happy and well contented lot. Taking conditions as a whole I feel quite confident in saying that the lot of the convict is far better today than it ever has been, with no reflections upon the previous administrations.

Respectfully,

A. E. KAHN

THE PISTOL ABOMINATION.

It is almost, if not quite, as simple a matter to procure a pistol in Atlanta as to avail oneself of a fountain pen. All that is necessary is to visit one of the multitudinous pawnshops, select the weapon that is wanted and pay the price—ranging from about a dollar and a half up—and the obliging pawnshop man will "throw in" a loaded shell for each chamber of the weapon bought.

No questions are asked, and the seller concerns himself not at all in the appearance of the purchaser or the possible motive back of the purchase.

That the business in pistols is brisk in

Atlanta is attested by the fact that those deadly little weapons of all sizes, new and second-hand, are constantly featured in profusion in practically every pawnbroker's display window. The majority of the used ones are "unredeemed pledges," and can be bought for the proverbial song.

Gordon N. Hurtel, recorder pro tem, in a communication appearing in another column of this page, recites a series of instances wherein the use of the pistol has brought offenders before the police magistrate during only the last few days, and he stresses the almost total lack of safeguard between the public and the pistol menace.

The average man on the street—white or black—has no more need for a pistol than a bottle of prussic acid in his pocket. And when a man goes into a shop to buy a pistol he places himself per se under suspicion and he ought to be put on the defensive, just as is the man or woman who seeks to buy deadly acid or poison in a drug store.

As a matter of fact, the pistol should have no more place in legitimate, every-day commerce than dynamite or strychnine.

It has only one use: To destroy life.

In most instances its use comes in connection with that of whisky—the two making a mighty deadly sort of a combination.

Mr. Hurtel offers a very mild, though none the less timely, suggestion that the council "adopt an ordinance prohibiting the sale of pistols in pawnshops," or at least "to refuse to grant licenses to shops that sell second-hand pistols."

At any rate the public of Atlanta is entitled to some measure of protection against the nondescript, lawless "toter" of the ever-ready pistol.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

ess: New Orleans, La.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

There is little reason to doubt that the New York Legislature will pass the Mills bill providing for the establishment of a state constabulary; and it seems equally probable that New Jersey will adopt the same system. The success of the Pennsylvania constabulary now in active operation proves that this is the only way of dealing with the problem of policing the rural districts of the state and handling strikes, riots, mob lynchings and other similar disturbances. It means a great saving in money, as it is estimated that barely half a million will assure the peace of all rural New York and even less that of Pennsylvania. It will also help to strengthen and build up the militia, which is weakened by being used for police du-

ties as at present. The state enlists in its constabulary only men thoroughly trained for police duties, who can be always on the job. It is unwise to call out those in the militia who are not qualified for this service and not a few of whom, as well as their employers, suffer from being taken away from necessary work and possibly from confidential positions. The use of the militia in strikes has aroused bitter opposition and prejudice from the labor unions; and the men have never been so summoned without bringing up the question of what is to be done for those who obey the call and are discharged by their employers for leaving them.

The militia is often useless for disturbances where local prejudices are stirred up, and at all times works under the greatest disadvantages. A state constabulary would soon put an end to the crime of lynching with all the evils that result therefrom; whereas the efforts to do so with militia have usually proved expensive failures.

In fine, the need of a state constabulary to assure peace and law and order in the country as well as the urban districts is so patent that it is strange the plan has not been generally adopted long ago.

It is true that it has been tried in Ireland, Canada, Australia and even on the border in Texas; but some persons have pretended that it would not work as well in America, as policing is not as necessary in the country as well as in the city districts in America as it is in other lands. The experience of Pennsylvania in this matter has set all doubt at rest; and with Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey operating a state constabulary, the other progressive states of the Union will soon be following their example. It will mean a complete cessation of lynching in the states thus protected; and we believe it will mean a great reduction in the riots and disturbances of all kinds.

As we have noted, Louisiana and Texas have tried state constabularies, but not on lines to assure complete success. In this state the injection of partisan politics into the experiment brought about complete failure. Every portion of the country deserves the same protection.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. ITEM

JULY 9, 1917

NEGRO PEACEMAKER SHOT.

Attempting to settle an argument between his brother and Joseph Brady Cypress and Clara. Robert Kneeling negro, 39, of 630 Bolivar street, was shot in the lung Sunday. Kneeling in a critical condition at Charity Hospital. Police are seeking Brady.

POLICE BREAK UP SOCIAL GATHERING

Judge Swanson Dismisses Those in the Case

By Staff Correspondent

Police Officers Tucker, Parker and Grady (white) swooped down on a benefit and entertainment given at Casey's hall, Forty-seventh and State streets, and arrested about 125 girls and boys who were enjoying themselves dancing. This was late Saturday night or what one might call early Sunday morning. Monday morning the following appeared in the Tribune:

125 NEGROES ARRESTED FOR WALKING THE DOG

Four detectives hurried to Casey's dance hall, 464 1/2 South State street, early yesterday morning in response to a riot call, and finding no evidence of violence, arrested more than 125 Negroes they say were "walking the dog."

Catch the drift simple, how surprised the reporters of the World's Greatest Newspaper were to find that there were no violence. They went looking for a razor fight or something of the sort. They were not in the Irish district at a wake, nor at an Italian wedding, where the disappointed lover sought to kill the bridegroom, but they were at a peaceful gathering where the young folks were dancing. There was no riot call. The police acted rough.

Westbrooks on Job

The Chicago Defender sent its general counsel, Hon. Richard E. Westbrooks, to look out after the interest of the young folks. Attorney Blackwell, general counsel of the Illinois Idea, was on the scene in behalf of the young people also. Seventy-seven of the young people were dragged to the station house and forced to give bond. For some unknown reason beyond what the reporter could learn, some fifty escaped.

Officer Parker appeared when the case was called and seemed contentious, producing a bundle of knives, razors and half-pint whiskey bottles, attempting to influence the court. On cross-examination he admitted to Attorneys Blackwell and Westbrooks that he did not know from whom or where he obtained the knives, razors or bottles.

Judge Dismisses Case

J. P. Casey (white), banker, owner of the hall and a peaceful citizen, who happened to be present to patronize the young folks in their benefit. Although all were charged with disorderly conduct, the officer's own statements in the trial of Miss Alice Fomoy, an estimable young lady, who gave the entertainment, were that they saw nothing disorderly but they saw one couple dancing the "Chimmy Chiwabble." It is reported that Sergeant Grady (white) was very rough in his manner toward the young women arrested. Judge Swanson, after hearing the testimony of the officers, decided that there was no cause for arrest and humiliation to these people and he spoke to them in a quiet, dignified manner and dismissed the case.

The Defender wishes to call attention of the citizens to the fact that Judge

Swanson was recently elected to the Municipal court bench in November, 1916. He was born in Chicago and has been state representative as well as senator. He has at all times conclusively demonstrated his fairness to all citizens, regardless of their race or color. In an interview with the Defender's reporter, Judge Swanson said: "I shall always deal fair and just with every man, regardless of his race or color, and enforce the law according to my best judgment." Attention should be likewise called to John A. Daly, the efficient clerk in the court room of Judge Swanson, who ran for congressman from the third district of Illinois, for his courteous and respectful treatment of all citizens who have business in his court room and who have occasion to make inquiries. Men of this caliber will always be given consideration by the Defender and its many thousands of readers. This is only another instance of the ever watchful eye of the Defender and the results of its efficient and capable organized staff.

HOW NEGRO CRIMINAL STATISTICS ARE MADE.

There are two ways of indicting a whole race, in contact with many other race groups, as being immoral and degenerate, and, therefore, incapable of being influenced for good by Christian government. One way is to enforce the laws as against all of the groups, without any discrimination at all; the other way is to enforce the laws as against one of the groups, and to keep a correct official record of its criminal acts, while not enforcing them as against the other race groups, or only partially so.

In the administration of the Prohibition laws in Virginia there appears to be a disposition to swell the Negro's criminal statistics by rigidly enforcing the laws as against him, while allowing the other race groups to escape, wholly or in part, the activities of the law-enforcing authorities. State Prohibition Officers have been very active in Norfolk recently, and have made some few arrests for violations of the liquor laws, mostly of Negroes, according to the police statistics and statements of prominent members of the Law and Order League, who seem to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the police authorities of Norfolk. Mr. J. W. Hough, one of the principal speakers in the Colonial Theatre mass meeting of the Law and Order League, last Sunday, is reported in the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot of May 29, as follows:

"Major Kizer, replying to a charge that houses of ill fame are being operated here openly, says he dismisses it as being unworthy of consideration.

"We will not accept this as an excuse for their existence. They exist and the chief knows they exist, and prominent citizens have

urged him to break up houses in their neighborhoods. These citizens can be produced at any time. Daily evidence of their existence can be seen in front of houses in Main, Brewer and Bank streets.

"We will admit the police department is capturing a great deal of whiskey—from colored people. "The fact remains that a great many white people are selling whiskey who are not being molested by the police.

"We do not attempt to discredit the entire force.

"If Chief Kizer admits that he is not competent to catch important vendors and if he will resign or take a vacation for 60 days, putting a sergeant or a captain in his place, I am sure that Norfolk will look different from the way it looks at present."

All of which is very informing and interesting, when the high source from which it comes is considered; but The Journal and Guide refrains from discussing the differences between the officers of the law and the members of the Law and Order League, on the time-honored principle that when white folks fall out among themselves colored folks have a small chance, just a small chance, of having the truth told about them and of getting some little justice done them, equally with the other race groups, as a result of the differences.

But Negro criminal statistics are made in just the way that Mr. Hough indicates, not only here in Norfolk and Virginia, but all over the Southern States, and not only in the matter of violating the liquor laws, but in violations of all of the laws against morals, life and property. The laws are rigidly and mercilessly enforced against the colored people, but are not against the white people, therefore the criminal record of the colored people is made to appear to be worse and more menacing than that of the white people. It goes without saying that this condition of affairs should not prevail, and we hope that it will be gradually changed and eventually done away with entirely.

THE LAW FOR WHITES AND NEGROES—THE PARDONING POWER.

The Arkansas Gazette mildly takes Gov. Brough to task because of his exercise of the pardoning power. It is to be remembered that Gov. Brough has only been governor of the state a short while. It appears that one Mr. Anderson had embezzled state funds, had forged the name of a state commissioner to warrants and drew money thereupon. He was tried, or rather he was indicted, and upon

being brought to trial plead guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to seven years in the state penitentiary, but before he could even enter upon his sentence he was pardoned by the governor. It seems that powerful influence acted in his behalf. He had a wife and three children, and splendid connections, and therefore succeeded in securing a pardon upon the ground or condition that he should pay back the huge sum at the rate of \$25 per month.

The Gazette takes the position that even though it would be a travesty upon society that this young man should be separated from family and sent to the penitentiary, and yet it would be no less a travesty upon justice and law and order for him not to pay the penalty of his crime.

The editor of the People's Defender endorses most heartily the Gazette's position. In some cases, there are extenuating circumstances, circumstances that should be considered, and may be of themselves powerful forces that would suggest the moderation of a sentence, but it is our opinion that the highest good of the state generally can only be subserved when all men alike, big and little, white and black, rich and poor are called upon to answer to the law for their conduct. In this way, and in this way only, can the law and the courts stand as a deterrent to law-breakers, for as long as persons of influence can have the opinion that regardless to their conduct that they will be gotten out of it in a jiffy, and without much social exposure, without scarcely any suffering, then they proceed to commit crime with ease, in fact, it seems very unfair that a Negro would be sent to the farm for a year for stealing a chicken, or for selling a pint of booze; that he would be sent to the penitentiary for appropriating a \$15 bicycle, or that a poor white man would be sent over

the road for stealing a little copper junk and selling it, but men of another circle be relieved of sentences who had stolen thousands of dollars. In this way it appears that the laws are made simply for poor white folks and Negroes, and in this way it appears that a lessening of respect for law and order will be gendered. We do not say this to criticize the governor, but we do agree with the Gazette, and we pray for the time to come when men of every class will be called upon by the courts to face

the law in proportion to their dealings, and that the sentence shall be allowed to stand by the executive authority of the state.

There are hundreds of poor men, and even colored women on the county farm and in the penitentiary who have appropriated to themselves nothing more than a few second hand clothes, or an old ring, or an old pistol, or anything of small value, while this gentleman has stolen all told near \$8,000.00 but he is by executive order returned to his wife and children and permitted to pay back the huge sum at the rate of \$25 per month. —Exchange.

NEGRO VIEWS OF THE ABERNATHY SPEECH.

Selma, Ala., March 14, 1917.

Editor The Advertiser: 3-17-17
Thoughtful negroes throughout the State, and the South, welcome the fact that men like Judge Abernathy of the Municipal Court of Jefferson county are giving their views on the race question at this time. We have known for a long time that the exalted seat of judge was filled in many places by men filled to overflowing with prejudice toward the negro, and we are glad that Judge Abernathy now advertises this hidden truth to the world. If one takes the Judge's speech at its face value, you would readily conclude that it is impossible for a negro to receive anything like justice in the Municipal Court of Jefferson county.

We are being told by the newspapers to stay in the South, that the Southern white man is our best friend, and that he understands us better than the people of the North. What is friendship? If the Southern white man was our friend, he would not take our vote away, the only weapon of protest that any people can successfully use, and then force upon us all other responsibilities of citizenship. If the negro of Alabama had the use of the ballot, Judge Abernathy would have hesitated a long time before giving vent to such views as he gave before the Alabama Sociological Congress on Monday afternoon.

Very respectfully,
A. E. CURTIS.

TAMPA FLA. TRIBUNE MAY 22, 1917

NEGROES CARRY HEAVY ARMAMENT AND PLENTY OF BEST AMMUNITION

Two negroes carrying three big pistols might be called "mean niggers," and that is the listing under which Herman Ellis and Willie Jackson, alias Brack Johnson, are placed by the Police Department.

The two negroes appeared in Tampa driving a dark bay horse, with a mule leg, hitched to a wagon. In the wagon the police found a miscellaneous collection of junk, weighing about 500 pounds, consisting of brass, copper cable, lead pipe, brass lubricating cups and other articles.

Inspector Ed. Washington found the negroes carried a grip, and the examination of this showed three pistols and a flashlight. One of the negroes attempted to throw away a supply of extra cartridges he was carrying, but was detected in the act by Officer Washington.

JUDGE ABERNETHY SHOCKS SOCIAL WORKERS WITH HIS VIEWS ON NEGRO QUESTION

Declares Booker Washington Has Done More Harm in Alabama Than Tuberculosis—Mason Douglass Disagrees With Views—Dr. Denny Says Constant Agitation On Prohibition Has Retarded Alabama

"From the top of his bone head to the bottom of his flat foot, there isn't a chance to educate a negro. God Almighty made them to hew wood and draw water and I'm opposed to educating them. Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis."

The above sentiments spoken by Judge H. B. Abernethy before the Alabama Sociological congress yesterday afternoon called forth much discussion and literally cast a bomb into the meeting.

Judge Abernethy's address was on the programme as the closing feature of the meeting. However, no sooner had he taken his seat than J. Mason Douglass of Russellville arose to answer him and started a round of discussion that was heightened by the crossing of opinions.

Judge Abernethy explained in opening his speech that his opinions were not a matter of theory but that they were the result of much dealing with negroes.

DIFFERENCE IN NATURE

"There's just as much difference in human nature and negro nature as there is between the smell of limberger cheese and a bunch of roses," he said. "I believe in keeping him on the farm. And once the negro hears the tune of an automatic piano he loses all taste for the mocking bird, and he'd rather smell sewer gas than new-mown hay."

Judge Abernethy created further excitement when he declared that any man in his right mind, and who isn't hungry, who commits an offense will do it again. "If a normal man is guilty of murder, I believe in hanging him," he said.

In answering Judge Abernethy, Mr. Mason declared in emphatic tones that in meting out justice it should be remembered that the negro has not had a chance. He declared that the white people of the country should feel

the responsibility of the negroes, and spoke loudly in favor of extending to the negro the best education possible. Dr. George Eaves added a few words to the speech of Mr. Mason, reiterating his sentiments.

SPEECH WAS FEATURE

Judge Abernethy's speech was one of the features of the afternoon session of the State Sociological congress, which opened its annual meeting in Birmingham yesterday morning.

About 200 social workers from over the state are in attendance at the meeting, in addition to well known sociologists from New York and other cities.

The discussion this morning will be devoted to health problems. Dr. B. L. Wyman, president of the Anti-Tuberculosis league, will preside.

All of the meetings are being held at the Tutwiler hotel, and lunch will be served there each day.

The sessions yesterday afternoon and last night were attended by several hundred people, including the delegates to the convention and local persons interested in the questions discussed.

In addition to Judge Abernethy, the speakers at the meeting yesterday afternoon were: J. B. Ellis of the illiteracy commission; Dr. W. H. Oates, state prison inspector, and the indeterminate sentence by Judge William E. Fort. The meeting was presided over by Dr. James T. Searcy, superintendent of the Alabama Bryce hospital at Tuscaloosa.

DISCUSS PRISON REFORMS

At the luncheon yesterday, which was devoted to the discussion of prison reform, speeches were made by H. L. Bladensperger, secretary of the national committee on capital punishment of New York; J. M. Keiser, associate member of the convict board of Alabama; R. L. Johnston, warden at Wetumpka; J. C. Heery, chief lecturer on the convict ship success and others.

The luncheon was presided over by Isadore Shapiro. Mr. Baldensperger outlined the work that is being attempted under the mutual welfare system, declaring that it is not a sentimental appeal, but is based upon scientific investigation. Mr. Keiser as- membered that the negro has not had the co-operation of the government, the convict inspectors and the war-

guens of the state in furthering the cause of better prison conditions in Alabama.

The opening meeting yesterday morning was devoted to the discussion of child welfare and talks were made by Mrs. W. L. Murdock, chairman of the child welfare committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs on "Unification of the Child-Caring Agencies of the States;" Marcus C. Fagg of Florida, who spoke on "What Has Been Done in Florida and What Can Be Done in Alabama," and Dr. Thomas M. Owen on "Alabama's Programme."

The convention was opened with prayer by Dr. Preston Blake, and welcomes were extended by Commissioner Arlie Barber on behalf of the city, Rev. Dwight S. Bayley on behalf of the Birmingham Association of Social Workers. Response was made by Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama.

RETARDED GROWTH OF STATE

Dr. Denny declared that perpetual hammering on the prohibition issue in Alabama had retarded the growth of the state 25 years.

"We must inaugurate business reforms and have a business administration with a business-like legislature," he said.

Committees were appointed yesterday morning. Miss Mary Parke London being made chairman of the credentials committee and Dr. George H. Denny, chairman of the committee on resolutions. Other members of the committee are:

Isadore Shapiro, Dr. William Oates of Mobile, Mrs. Laura J. Stern of Montgomery, Mrs. Ophelia Amigh of Birmingham, L. R. Lyles of Anniston, Mrs. Milton Fies of Sipsey, Dr. James M. Shelburne of East Lake, J. W. Green of Selma, Dr. Middleton S. Barnwell of Birmingham, Mr. Douglass of Russellville, Mrs. J. H. Cranford of Joseph, Mrs. Marie Adler of Birmingham, Miss Fonday of Mobile, Dr. S. W. Welch of Montgom-

TWO WAYS OF TELLING ONE STORY.

Dallas Express 9/29/17

The average reporter on a white daily newspaper makes writing disrespectful of Negroes a specialty and he has the art down pretty fine. If a white man by the name of James Jones steals a chicken, if the reporter in question reports it all he will write is as follows: "An arrest was made last night for purloining a hen roost. Mr. James Jones was held on suspicion." If the same thing happened in the chicken house

and a Colored man by name of James Jones was arrested in connection therewith, the paper will say: "Jem Jones, nigger was arrested for stealing chickens last night. The black was in his element. With several bumps on his knot as big as a goose egg, placed there by coming violently in contact with the butt of a six-shooter in the hands of an officer, the brute now lies in the jug," etc. Great country, this!

From TIMES-PICAYUNE

Address: New Orleans, La.

Date MAR 4, 1917

EVILS OF PENITENTIARY SYSTEM ARE HELD FAULT OF PEOPLE

Louisiana Prison Conditions Very Bad in Many Points, Yet Administration Does Its Best—High Time White Light of Publicity Touched Abuses.

BY PROF. J. C. HEEREY.

Chief Lecturer Prison Ship Success.

This is the fifth and last of a series of articles on prison conditions and abuses in Louisiana and elsewhere, based largely on visits to the walls at Baton Rouge and the convict camp at Angola.

If Louisiana or any other state has a penitentiary problem that is acute, if its penitentiary is a university of crime instead of a builder of men, it is the fault of the people. The officials in charge of penal institutions can only do what the statutes allow them to do, with the funds provided by these statutes. When the people lose their mistaken prejudices against convicts and provide suitable laws for the proper handling of these men who have gone wrong, you will find the penitentiary problem will solve itself. For the luckless creature who has violated the law there are two exceptionally unhappy moments. The first is when he enters prison; the second is when he leaves it. To many the second is more terrifying than the first.

The public at large knows very little of what the criminal goes through during a long sentence in prison. Still less is he able to realize what he has to face on the day he is restored to the world. Whatever may be the legal status after imprisonment, we know very well what the social status is. Ex-convicts are looked upon as lepers; in many cases they find it necessary to change their identity altogether, and the man who does this lives in constant fear of discovery and betrayal.

Such a man is leading a false existence and can never do justice to himself. Sooner or later he is found out, the shame of prison covers him again, and he is driven to some more obscure hiding place. What is his ultimate fate? A big percentage return to crime, the records of most penitentiaries showing that 30 to 50 per cent of admissions were repeaters.

The fault for many of the regrettable conditions that I have described lies with nobody in particular because everybody is to blame.

The heads of departments may be doing the best they can, but they are powerless to do what should be done. I was very much impressed with the ability of Mr. Fuqua to place the institution on a sound business footing. With the introduction of the innovations I have suggested, and the co-operation of the public, Louisiana could have a model prison.

The chief trouble I anticipate in the new administration is that it may place the dollar above the man. From time immemorial property rights have received more consideration than personal rights, and I saw evidences of this spirit in the rearrangements at Angola. A little more thought for our unfortunate brother and less worry about saving another dollar would tend to more quickly bring about that perfect institution that Angola could very easily be.

NO RECREATION GIVEN

One of the worst features I noticed both at the "Walls" and at Angola, was the total absence of recreation facilities—

the life of a prisoner is sleeping, eating and working, with no opportunity for play. In most modern penitentiaries there is a ball ground or some other form of recreation. I asked prisoners did the men ever have any games, and he replied: "When we work from can to can't, there's no time to play." I inquired the meaning of "can" and "can't," and ascertained that the men work from the time they "can" see, to the time when they "can't."

I thoroughly realize that conditions in the South are different to elsewhere, owing to the high percentage of colored prisoners. At Angola, on the levees, the proportion between whites and negroes is about 20 per cent white and 80 per cent negro. I have no personal knowledge of the negro problem, and thoroughly realize that in legislation and dealing with this and other Southern penal institutions, that this character of population must be considered, and the same regime and rule, which governs Northern penitentiaries where the whites constitute nearly the entire population, may not be practicable.

During my seven days as a voluntary prisoner in the Kansas State Penitentiary I jotted down, day by day, every detail of what I saw and heard. It was a wonderful revelation. The environment and actual conditions of confinement gave me a new conception of human nature and a deep feeling of sympathy for the unfortunates who have been deprived of their liberty and are in danger of losing their efficiency, their self-respect, and their health, and my visit to Baton Rouge and Angola has strengthened that feeling of sympathy. I saw ample evidence that the Louisiana state prisoners are insufficiently fed, brutally punished, in many cases overworked, and have absolutely no educational or recreational facilities.

LIGHT THROWN ON WRONGS

I promised the prisoners that when I returned to New Orleans I would tell the story of their wrongs; that I would throw the white light of publicity on their sufferings, and in these articles I have endeavored to do so. My duty is at an end when I let the people know the conditions that actually prevail. To awaken a public sentiment to the necessity for a change is in itself a much improved condition.

The prison authorities will always tell you that everything is in fine shape. The prison idea of discipline is a rule of fear; the convict must be good because of a fear of punishment. It is that very thing that the big prisons of the world are getting away from, or already have gotten away from entirely. Every modern, progressive prison is getting away from it.

Punishment, of course, sometimes is necessary, and always will be in a prison. But modern prison thought is to build the men up, to offer an incentive to be good, rather than to make the fundamental idea of a prison repression with punishment or fear of it, as the keynote of prison life and discipline.

All that is written of the various phases of the prison problem would indeed be wasted effort if there are no

practical reforms introduced as a result of the publicity this subject is now receiving. The thinking public is beginning to realize that the penal institutions that were intended to control and prevent crime are in reality the source from which criminals are produced.

GOOD TIME LAW BENEFICIAL
The good time law has proven beneficial and the operation of this wise statutory regulation in Louisiana has been such that out of the total discharged in 1914, six hundred and fourteen earned more or less good time, and only ninety-six failed to get any good time, and this latter some were debarred by being third termers. In 1915 against five hundred and eighty-two earning good time there were one hundred that had to serve full time, and a considerable number of the latter were third termers. It cannot better present the merits of this law than repeat the copy of the last biennial report, which was expressed in the words following.

"The system of commutation of sentences for good behavior and exemplary conduct has, I believe, been extended further in this state than elsewhere. inaugurated in 1886 and broadened in 1902 and 1910, it furnishes one of the very best systems ever devised for improving discipline and developing the principle of self-control among the prisoners. It is based upon the principle of making the individual work out his own salvation and earn a diminution of his sentence by his own efforts. It is susceptible of clear definition so that the illiterate can understand and made to operate uniformly for all alike. It involves no favoritism, and is independent of any outside pull or influence, or the importunities of friends or relatives because, being written in the rules and clearly defined, it is a part of the law, and is binding upon the board.

The system has been found so effective that it has been steadily extended until there are now a great many openings to earn the double good time. It is, therefore, not only a stimulant to good conduct for those who get these opportunities, but is a constant reminder to all the others that are susceptible to the influence of sound principle that it is within their power also to earn their release. The continued agitation of this matter by parties being put on the eligible list, and others going out with shortened terms, keep it ever before them and has an educational effect that nothing else could have.

PRIVILEGES TO BE FEARED
In addition to this there is a road opened to all the inmates not on the above lists by the rule, that any prisoner who has served half his sentence with a clear record and has performed all the duties assigned him in a satisfactory manner and to the best of his ability, is considered a highly exemplary prisoner, and goes on the eligible list for double good time for all the rest of his sentence prescribed in his sentence.

When it is considered that under this double good time law a twenty-year sentence can be worked out in seven years and eight months, its full significance to the prisoner will be more fully realized. A ten-year sentence can be worked out in four years and four months, and a five-year sentence in two years and eight months.

These rules apply to all alike, no matter what may have been their offense, and as a record is kept with each prisoner in the central office books his case comes automatically, as it were, for final order of release at the reduced limit of sentence and every prisoner knows well that when he has earned his commutation he will get it.

Who fails in solving his problem of prison reform? The scores of new prison bills that come before every session of the Legislature are indicative of the efforts the state is making to solve the problem of crime and criminals. The parole law, probation system, indeterminate sentence, segregation and classifying are all wholesome reforms and show the state sees the necessity of reaching out in all possible directions, to find a solution to the problem, but if the present method is fundamentally wrong it must

be fundamentally right before the his own business. As a famous editor once said, "If a dog bites a man that isn't news, but if a man bites a dog that's news." The same rule applies to ex-prisoners. The ex-prisoner who goes straight furnishes little "copy" while the man who gets "nailed" trying to accumulate another's bank roll furnishes the "news."

COUNTY JAILS CONTRASTED IN TWO STATES
The campaign against county jails in this country has started off with a bang. Indiana is out with evidence of the emptying effect which her new state farm for misdemeanants has had on jails, and the Alabama state prison inspector has discarded polite words in describing conditions in that state. "The law regulating the fees of the sheriffs for feeding prisoners in the jails in Alabama," he says in his biennial report just published, "can be characterized by one word only—DAMNABLE!"

When Indiana opened her 1,600-acre farm for misdemeanants in April, 1915 [the SURVEY, January 1, 1916], it was predicted that the effect of placing men out of doors would be to put many of the county jails out of business. This is exactly what is happening. Sixteen county jails stood empty September 30, 1916, the figures for this period being just published. There were fewer than five inmates in thirty-eight counties and only between five and ten in eighteen others. At the close of the preceding fiscal year only ten jails were empty.

Moreover, the number of convicted law-breakers in the jails has decreased 45 per cent in two years. In 1914 it was 18,130; in 1915, during half of which the farm was in operation, it was 14,644. In 1916 it was only 9,896. The number of commitments to the farm itself in 1916 was 2,322.

These results, states the Indiana Board of State Charities, "demonstrate that the state rather than the county should take charge of the misdemeanant."

While there has been much improvement in jail conditions in Alabama since the establishment of the office of state prison inspector, the present holder of that title, W. H. Oates, thinks that matters are still very bad. No enlightened people, he says, would tolerate a law providing that a thief should be inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis or typhoid. Yet that is what is happening today. Prison life, with its "lack of occupation, no exercise, inadequate supply of wholesome food of sufficient variety, insufficient air, deprivation of sunlight and outdoor life" is leaving men "at the mercy of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases." The 71,000 persons who have been released from the jails of Alabama in the past three years con-

stitute, Mr. Oates thinks, a "potent factor in disseminating the 'white plague'."

It is with respect to the fee system, however, that Mr. Oates' vocabulary fails. The sheriffs of Alabama are paid fees for feeding their prisoners. They are allowed specified amounts of money, and whatever they do not spend is theirs. The scale of fees for feeding prisoners is this:

From 1 to 10 prisoners.....60c per day each
More than 10 and not exceeding 20 prisoners.....50c per day each
More than 20 and not exceeding 40 prisoners.....40c per day each
More than 40 prisoners.....30c per day each

No sheriff spends all of this, of course. He feeds the prisoners what he pleases and puts the unexpended portion of the money in his pocket. One sheriff has admitted, Mr. Oates declares, that he made over \$25,000 net profit on his feed bill alone in one year. In the great majority of jails only two meals a day are served. In one county the sheriff puts half the feed bill in his pocket, then gives the other half to a man to feed the prisoners and make such profit out of the transaction as he can.

In instances where it has been deemed wise by the state prison inspector to close jails because of bad conditions, sheriffs have invoked the aid of probate judges to go to the state capital and protest to the governor, so that the sheriff might not be deprived of his feed bill, according to Mr. Oates.

Mr. Oates gives account of respects in which conditions have improved and shows diagrams of new types of jails that are being constructed.

DRY LAW COSTS MACON \$6,000 IN COURT FINES
Macon, Ga., January 9.—(Special).—The exactment of the new prohibition laws which went into effect last May, in addition to the loss of revenue from licenses, has cost the city of Macon \$6,000 in revenue from the recorder's court. At least city officials attribute the falling off in fines to the check that has been put on the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Arrests for 1916 show a falling off of 1,032, as compared with the previous year, when near-beer saloons were running wide open and dispensing liquor without fear. In 1915 a total of 1,541 charges of drunkenness appear on the police docket, but in 1916 the number fell to 706, a decrease of 843. There were a falling off of 523 cases of disorderly conduct, 215 less for loitering while for other offenses like decreases were shown.

In 1915 the fines collected in recorder's court totaled \$16,000, while in 1916 the amount is only \$10,000.

RACE RIOTS.

Every time there is a little noise between a Negro and a white man, the daily press advertises to the world, race riot and lawless Negroes, fixing the blame upon the Negro for all the trouble, but, but little is said against the lawless element of the white folk who break loose, shoot down officers of the law, stop commerce and all line of traffic and transportation.

Was it a race riot in Chattanooga when the labor mob pounced upon the strikebreakers and shot in a crowd of innocent bystanders and took a human life?

Was it a race riot when organized labor marched through the streets of Chattanooga and defied the police and military authorities, and took human life right under the muzzle of the guns of the soldiers and clubs of policemen?

Was it a race riot at Milstead, Ga., near Conyers last Sunday when a white outlaw shot down Deputy Sheriff W. F. Christine, of Rockdale County? It seems that Millstead is a factory settlement and that the mill hands, all white, were engaged in gambling. One white gambler shot another. The disorder was reported to the sheriff, who, in the discharge of his duty, armed himself and deputies and proceeded to the scene of the crime, to have his most trusted assistant shot dead at his post trying to maintain peace in the community.

When the officers arrived, Crowell, who had shot Long desperately, barricaded himself in his house, defying the officers of the law, shot down Christine in cold blood. Was this a race riot? Does not this conduct on the part of the whites of Chattanooga and Millstead unfit them for services in the army and argue conclusively that a criminal is a criminal, and an outlaw and outlaw without regard to race or color?

In the Houston affair, are not the officers who commanded the Negro soldiers just as guilty of a high misdemeanor as the soldiers? If the soldiers are to be court martialed and shot, should not their superiors who permitted the lack of discipline be meted out the same punishment? No, the soldiers were black and the officers white, and this changes the color of justice.

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LEASE WOMEN CONVICTS

FOR LABOR IN ALABAMA.

The Daily Herald
(International News Service.)

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 26.—At the next session of the State Legislature a measure will probably be introduced looking to prohibiting counties from leasing women convicts. A sensation was recently created when the Escambia county commissioners leased Negro women prisoners to a contractor for fifteen cents a day for a term of two years. For years male prisoners have been leased to mine operators and other employers of labor, but this was the first instance where women had been leased. Until the war made a strong demand for labor there was no market for the Negro women prisoners. But in certain lines of work it has been found they have a small earning capacity, and other counties will probably follow the lead of Escambia.

NEGRO FEARS LYNCHING

Highwayman and Murder Suspect Begs Protection.

Shaking with fear as he was being taken from a cell in the Camden jail to the Detective Bureau yesterday, Henry Thomas, the negro who has been identified by nearly a dozen persons as the highwayman who robbed them and who is suspected of the murders of Rev. J. M. T. Childrey and Francis Martin Hagency cried out: "Don't let the mob lynch me; I don't care what you do with me, but I don't want to be lynched."

"Don't these crimes worry you?" inquired City Detective Murray. "Sometimes I think of 'em," replied the prisoner.

For more than two hours Thomas was questioned by Detectives Schregler and his men yesterday, but he refused to enlighten them in any way concerning the hold-ups or any other crime. The detectives declare that the prisoner is a hardened criminal and believe that he may be wanted in other cities. To escape any traps he is slow in answering questions and often replies: "I don't know," or "I can't remember."

Prosecutor Kraft yesterday had plaster casts made of the footprints found on the Hubbs farm cornfield near the scene of the Hagency murder at Twenty-seventh street and the Marlon pike. The shoes Thomas wore at the time he was arrested fit the footprints.

Much of the evidence so far gathered by the detectives came through Besie Jones, colored, with whom the prisoner lived and who is being held as a material witness. "That man would

shoot up anybody for a few cents," she said yesterday. She declared Thomas told her he came from the South to live an easy life. He has not worked a day since he came, she said, but he always had money.

Curious persons from many sections yesterday attended the funeral of Hagency from the home of James J. Martin, of Highland avenue, the friend he was visiting the night he was murdered, last Thursday. The funeral was attended by representatives of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, San Domingo Council, Knights of Columbus and Local No. 106, Plasterers' Union of Philadelphia. Solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Joseph's Church and interment was made in Calvary Cemetery.

NEGRO AND HORSE HURT IN FRACAS

Battle Royal In Low Street Early This Morning Results In Arrest Of Four.

One negro and a horse were taken to hospitals and four other negroes were locked up at the Northeastern Police Station today as the result of a battle royal that took place at 1169 Low street. The negro in the hospital is suffering from a bad gash in his left side, while the horse is being treated by a veterinary surgeon for a bullet wound in the nose.

The horse did not take part in the fight, but suffered the fate of the innocent bystander when his head happened to get in the way of a bullet which was fired from a revolver in the hands of one of the negroes during the progress of the scrap.

The injured negro is Mack Mills. The others under arrest on charges of disorderly conduct, assault and disturbing the peace are Elizabeth Jones, William Jones, Minnie Sumil and John Simmonds. The last-named is held also as a State's witness.

According to information furnished the police the crowd of dusky belles and beaux held a reception last night and the revelry lasted through the early morning hours. The revolver shot, which was said to have been intended for one of the negroes, attracted a large crowd from Belair Market and brought the police. None of the negroes would tell who fired the shot and Mills declared that he did not know who stabbed him. All are being held pending an investigation.

The horse, which was standing across the street, is said to be the property of J. Schiaffino, 2032 Aliceanna street.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS

22 Negroes Lost Five Each Rollin' Bones

It cost 22 negroes \$5 each in city court, Monday, to roll the bones Sunday night, at a pool-room at 384 S. Wellington st.

Patrolmen Duvall and McClanahan rounded up the bunch, whom they claim were shooting craps on pool tables. About half of them appeared in court, and were fined. The others allowed their forfeits of \$5 each to be declared.

5,442 PERSONS ARE ARRESTED IN CITY DURING YEAR 1916

Advertiser

Police Report Shows That Single Persons Led Married in Violating Laws of City

Five thousand four hundred and forty-two persons were arrested by the police during the year 1916, according to the annual report of the police department, which was compiled by W. A. Leavell, secretary of the Board of Public Safety, and released for publication on the morning of February 1.

The report is comprehensive and thorough and Mr. Leavell was highly commended by the members of the board for the neatness of the report.

Of the total arrests made during the year, 2,587 were made between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. and 2,855 between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

43 Old Persons Arrested.

Persons in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 30 years violated the law more than persons between any other ten years, there having been 2,441 arrests of persons ranging from 20 to 30 years of age; 1,354 between the ages of 10 and 20; 1,003 between the ages of 30 to 40; 432 between 40 and 50; 169 between 50 and 60 and 43 between 60 and 80.

There were 2,111 white persons, of which 117 were women arrested during the year and 3,331 negroes, of which 687 were women. Austria, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Turkey and the United States were the nations whose citizens were arrested here during the year.

Single Men In Lead.

Single persons were in trouble more than married ones, as the report shows that of the arrests 3,356 were single and 2,086 married.

More persons were arrested on the Saturdays during the year than on any other day of the week. The police made 1,280 arrests on the last days of the week during the year; and Sunday ran second with 795; next came Mondays with 779; Friday with 692; Thursdays with 651; Tuesdays with 625 and Wednesdays with 620.

ESS:

JAN 6 1917

NEGROES ENDORSE LECHLEITER BILL

The Lechleiter bill, abolishing magistrates' courts, was unanimously endorsed at a meeting last night of the Colored Citizens' Club in the directors' room of the One Cent Savings bank, following a severe arraignment by several speakers of the injustices practiced by many of the courts against members of their race.

Steps were also taken looking to the commemoration of Frederick Dougless' birthday, Feb. 14. The matter was put in the hand of the program and publicity committees who will bring the matter before the public. An effort will be made to have the day observed in the colored public schools and colleges in and about Nashville and the country at large.

The differences regarding colored school conditions in the city also came in for its share of consideration. The matter was finally referred to the lookout committee with instructions to take the matter up with the colored principals of the different schools.

B. W. Carr was appointed as a committee of one to look into conditions at Jardonnia and Randal Cole schools relative to the work that is being done at these institutions by boys of both races and report the same to the legal committee.

C. N. Langston was elected assistant secretary following an amendment to the constitution creating this office. T. Clay Moore was elected the fifteenth member of the executive committee.

A small offering was taken for the benefit of Caesar Vaughn, an aged dependent.

Resolutions on the death of Joe Browne, the florist, were also passed.

MAN WILL PAY \$51 IN TIME FOR A HAM

If a man's wages may be rated at the low price of \$1 a day, Willie Taylor, a negro, paid the highest price for a ham Saturday ever paid in Montgomery County.

According to all information obtainable by officers who arrested the negro for stealing the ham, he did so because his wife said she "Jes simply had to have some ham," and she gave her husband to understand that if he didn't get her some ham he would lose her.

So Willie got the ham. But he didn't pay for it because he said nothing to the owner about taking it. That's why the officers took Willie. In the Common Pleas Court Saturday he was given fifty-one days for making way with the sweet meat without the formality of paying for it, and consequently, rating his wages for that length of time if he were at liberty to work, the ham cost him \$51.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT FINAL SESSION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Resolutions Put Sociological Congress on Record on Important Questions

LOYALTY PLEDGED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Mathis Praises Negro Farmers From Tuskegee, Saying They Are the Best She Employes

Declaring that the facts of today are only theories of yesterday, and that the theories of yesterday were dreams of the day before, and pledging himself to aid in bringing about a realization of the dreams of the Alabama Sociological congress, the Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, newly elected president of the body, assumed his duties at the final session of the annual convention yesterday morning.

In addition to Mr. Barnwell, the officers elected were: Dr. George H. Denny, first vice president; Dr. Brannon Hubbard of Montgomery, second vice president; Dr. J. T. Searcy of Tuscaloosa, third vice president, and J. B. Ehis of Selma, fourth vice president. Dr. J. H. Phillips and Miss Elizabeth Fonde of Mobile were elected additional vice president. C. H. Milan was elected recording secretary; Miss Mary P. London, corresponding secretary, and Judge W. E. Murphy treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of the following: Arlie Barber, Professor Bidgood, Mason Douglas, Mrs. J. F. Earhart, Dr. George Eaves, Judge William Fort, Rev. Marvin Heflin, Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Dr. I. Isaacson, Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Miss Pauline Lewy, Mrs. W. L. Murdock, Dr. Morris Newfield, Dr. W. D. Partlow, Mrs. C. B. Spencer, Isadore

Age

Birmingham

SS:

SOCIAL WORKERS TO GO ON RECORD FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO RACE

Resolution Is in Refutation
of Sentiments Expressed
by Judge Abernethy
in His Address

REV. M. S. BARNWELL
WILL BE PRESIDENT

Yesterday Devoted Largely
to Tuberculosis Work.
Congress to Adjourn
at Noon Today

The meeting of the sociological congress this morning will be held on the twenty-fifth floor of the Jefferson County Bank building. The programme for the meeting, which will be the last of the convention, follows:

Prayer—Rev. J. M. Broady.
Report of the organization committee Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis league.
"Financial matters"—H. L. Lloyd.
"Suggestions for educational service"—Hon. J. T. Ashcraft.
"Organizing local associations"—H. L. Turner, Albany.
"Bringing in the rural areas"—Mrs. G. H. Mathis.
"Relation of the county health officer to this programme"—Dr. J. P. Chapman, Talladega.

11 A. M.
"Workmen's compensation"—Prof. Lee Bidgood, department of economics, University of Alabama.
"Social insurance"—Dr. W. G. Harrison.

12 NOON
Business meeting. Election of officers.
12:30—Adjournment of the congress.

WOMAN CHASES NEGROES WITH AN EMPTY GUN

COLUMBUS O. CITIZEN

JULY 9, 1917

Mrs. Matthew Bush, 1120 Sidney-av, chased two negro burglars out of her home with an empty gun Sunday night.

Mrs. Bush was in bed and heard someone tampering with the screen of a window in an adjoining room. She grabbed the revolver and ran into the room, shooting "get out." She saw two negroes jump back from the windows and off the porch roof. Nothing was stolen.

Miss Nancy Walker, Lenox hotel, told police a negro grabbed her purse containing \$4 and a watch at Armstrong and Goodale streets Sunday night.

H. W. Orth, 24 W. Poplar-av, was held up at the muzzle of a gun by two negroes at Spruce and Wall streets Sunday night while they took his watch and \$21.

Burglars stole 636 morphine tablets from the drug store of E. R. Barnes, 1225 W. Broad-st, Sunday.

W. B. Smart, 681 Gilbert-st, reported 44 chickens, two hoes and a garbage can stolen Sunday.

Joseph Cunile, 863 E. Second-av, was "touched" for \$3 and his registration card at the carnival at Mt. Vernon and Champion avenues Saturday night.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JULY 9, 1917

Negro Woman Held for Theft Bites Policeman

In a struggle with Irene Brown, negro woman of 745 Dryades street, whom he arrested in connection with the theft of wearing apparel amounting to \$110, Corporal John Scheurman was bitten on the hand and scratched on the arm at 2 a.m. Monday. The woman also tore his uniform. This is the third policeman in the last three weeks to be bitten by negro prisoners.

The clothing was taken from the home of Nathan Tobias, 4907 Saratoga street. Scheurman says he found clothing in the Brown woman's house that corresponded to that taken from the Tobias home.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JUNE 26, 1917

"NEGRO" KILLED—Madisonville, Tex., June 25.—Sheriff Longbotham and Justice of the Peace Gibbs were called to the Leon County line near Joe Flody's plantation to hold an inquest over the body of a negro named General Whitfield, who lived on Mr. Flody's plantation and who was attending a negro festival when he was killed.

COLUMBUS O. DISPATCH

JULY 6, 1917

Hold Negroes for Theft.

Motor Officers Dickens and Maurice Clark Friday afternoon arrested James Washington, negro, 218 East Naghten street, and Charles Van Meter, negro, 551 Hunter street, and are holding them at the city prison under investigation for the theft of several wagonloads of scrap iron from the Ohio Electric barns on West Mound street. When arrested by the police the men were loading a wagon at the T. & O. C. yards with iron which they were stealing.

SS:

Renning Convicts.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature which practically provides for the leasing of convicts of the state to contractors engaged in road building. Some twenty-five years ago the state had a lease system when convicts were farmed out to contractors after the fashion of the slave-owners of antebellum days who rented out their surplus negroes to their neighbors. The convict lease system became so obnoxious to the people that the legislature was forced to abolish it, establishing the present system of working prisoners in the mines, on a public farm and on the highways under state control and in the custody of state officials.

We do not believe the people will approve anything that savors of letting out state convicts for private gain. To permit road contractors to reap a profit from the work of these convicts would be too much like a return to the days of slave-driving—of coining money out of the crimes of offending citizens—which is immoral and demoralizing, wrong in principle and an offense against humanity. It is all right for the state to work these men upon the public highways, because in that way they somewhat recompense the public harm for the harm they have done, and at the same time are engaged in wholesome and diverting labor. Crime in many instances is the result of mental and moral deficiencies occasioned by physical conditions, which work in the open air in such congenial surroundings as the state is obligated to supply may and does often cure. But let's not make a chattel for the profit of private enterprise out of the unfortunate for whose delinquency we are responsible.—Chattanooga Times.

SHERIFFS LOSE FEED BILL AS BLACKS MOVE NORTH

Montgomery, Ala., June 30.—(Special)—Because many colored people have left the State and the sheriffs been forced to discontinue the practice of making arrests on frivolous charges in order that jail fees might be collected, the sheriffs' feed bill for June will be kept within the appropriation of \$130,000 for the first time in many years, according to the records of the State auditor's department.

m REPUBLICAN

lress: Springfield, Mass.

It is probable, though it does not clearly appear in the record, that the man thus brutally treated by an agent of the state of North Carolina while in its custody and under its protection was a Negro, but that is no defense. It matters not what color an African sun has printed upon him. He was a human being, and entitled to the elementary rights of a man. Over the portals of our court houses and above the judgment seat of the presiding judge the constitution of the state has written, "Equal justice to all, and equality before the law."

This passage strikes the reader's eye in a decision by Chief Justice Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina, the decision having the effect of limiting the authority of overseers in the penitentiaries or on the county roads to flog prisoners. One would have expected a jurist of Chief Justice Clark's broad democratic views to take precisely that position regarding the rights of Negroes.

Negro Education.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

Georgia, as well as other southern states, is undoubtedly behind in the matter of Negro education; unfair in the matter of "facilities, in the quality of teachers and instructors, and in the pay of those expected to impart proper instruction to Negro children.

We have proceeded on the theory that education would, in his own mind at least, carry the Negro beyond his sphere; that it would give him higher ideas of himself and make of him a poorer and less satisfactory workman. That is nonsense.

If we look over the list of the most outrageous crimes committed by Negroes, we find that they are generally the work of illiterate Negro brutes. Crimes of educated Negroes are fewer and of a minor nature compared to those committed by Negroes in whom the brutal instinct predominates. Education minimizes or removes that instinct, and morally the properly educated Negro is a better citizen, just as is the educated white.

NEGROES ENDORSE LECHLEITER BILL

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Nashville Negro Board of Trade, held in the dining-room of the old Duncan hotel building last night, was one of the best meetings of its kind yet held. The guests numbered at least a hundred.

Probably the most important act of the meeting was the strong endorsement given the Lechleiter bill, which provides for the abolishment of magistrates' courts in Davidson county. Practically the whole membership present signed a petition to that effect.

Next in importance was the annual address of President A. N. Johnson, which covered in details the activities of the board during the year. Other speakers on interesting subjects covering some phase of the work were Dr. G. E. Haynes of Fisk University, who spoke of the work in connection with the East Nashville fire disaster; Dr. F. A. Stewart, D. W. Crutcher, chairman of the executive committee; Ira T. Bryant of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union; W. D. Hawkins, cashier of the People's Savings Bank & Trust Company, and the Rev. H. A. Alford, pastor of Mt. Nebo Baptist church.

The following prominent visitors made interesting short talks: Bishop C. H. Phillips, who recently returned from Louisville, where he celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday; Rev. H. A. Boyd, assistant secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, and C. H. Dixon of Buffalo, N. Y.

The plea of the speakers was for a more concerted activity along all lines of work in behalf of the race, in which the large membership seemed to heartily concur.

NEGROES DEPLORE CRIME.

Colored Baptist Ministers' Alliance
Ready to Aid in Vice Suppression.

The Colored Baptist Ministers' Alliance adopted resolutions at a meeting held yesterday deploring the murder of Walter Hooser, who was killed by two negro highwaymen Saturday night, and declaring that they were ready to co-operate with the authorities in the suppression of crime. The resolutions were signed by nine negro pastors.

The resolutions follow:
"Whereas, we are assembled and do feel the burden of unfortunate and unlawful practices; and

"Whereas, our city seems to be reaping a harvest of sad murders, as is evidenced in the sad death of one of our city's good citizens; therefore

"Be it resolved, first, That we in no wise condone the act of villainy that caused this unfortunate death, and that we do disapprove of all other kindred crimes that seem to be prevalent in our city; and

"Be it further resolved, That we uphold the law in its effort to suppress the violation of any and all laws, wherein the violation to any law upheld does weaken the fabric that holds us together in community interest; and

Crime—1917

ANOTHER GROCERY STORE IS ROBBED

**SEVEN NEGROES IN BAND
STEALING LARGE QUANTI-
TY OF FOOD FROM BROAD-
WAY MERCHANT**
MACON GA NEWS
JUNE 21, 1917

Burglars rifled another grocery store Wednesday night. They broke into a store at Broadway and Hazel streets, operated by Said Saloom, a Syrian. Two sides of meat, a barrel of flour and a hundred pounds of sugar was carried away.

The thieves are known to have been negroes and there were seven in the party, according to what a man living near the store told detectives. He is said to have seen them when they were leaving. Entrance was through a window.

The officer on the Broadway beat was called, but arrived too late to apprehend the thieves. A hundred pounds of flour, taken from the store, was found in the cellar of a vacant building by Officer Cowan.

The burglars poured a sack of grits on the floor in order to use the sack to carry the sugar. Police are working on the theory that they are the same thieves who entered the Davidson & Williams grocery store Tuesday night.

BLACKS ARE JAILED AFTER LONG CHASE

VICTIM IN HOSPITAL
Constitution 6/25/17

A long, stern chase which took officers Holly and Gunn across back fences through alleys and into the woods of Grant park, resulted in the capture early last night of two negro boys accused of stabbing and trying to shoot Clifford Kelley, a metal worker, who resides at 356 1/2 Decatur street.

Kelley received a vicious knife wound on the back of one hand and narrowly escaped when a negro fired five shots at him from a large caliber revolver. He was taken to Grady hospital where his wounds were attended to after the chase.

According to the story, he was on a street car returning home when the two negroes began an altercation with him. When he stepped off the car both followed, one using a knife with good effect, he says. He and a witness to the affair chased the negroes when they ran, and were met at Grant and Decatur streets by the officers in automobiles.

Out Grant street the chase began in earnest. The officers were forced to leave the car at Fair street when the negroes ran across back yards. Several pedestrians joined in the chase and finally ran the two marathons down at Grant park.

When captured they admitted to the names of Tom Wood, 17 years old, of 76 Fraser street, and Henry Pitts, 16 years old, of 56 Biggers street. They were jailed under a blanket charge of disorderly conduct.

FEWER PRISONERS IN STATE'S JAILS 1916 THAN FOR 2 YEARS *Advertiser* **Chief Clerk Adams Com- piles Interesting Statistics On Penal Charges**

John Adams, chief clerk of the state prison inspectors' office, has compiled a statement of the number of prisoners in jail in Alabama during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, the aggregate period of incarceration and the cost to the state for feeding them. The report takes in the time up to September 30, 1916.

During the year 1915 there were more prisoners on the hands of the state than the other two years. The cost of Jefferson county for feeding them during that year was \$21,422.20, and in 1916 \$18,447.

In Montgomery county, for feeding them in the year 1915 cost \$10,208, and the year 1916, \$6,744.

In 1914 there were 23,763 prisoners in jail. In 1915, 27,042, were in jail, and in 1916, 24,164. The number of days they were sentenced to confinement in 1914 was 430,591; in 1915, 515,550, and in 1916, 402,332.

The cost of feeding these prisoners was, in 1914, \$175,827.90; in 1915, \$203,712.70, and in 1916, \$168,504.20.

The average cost to the state for each prisoner in 1915 was \$7.53, and in the year 1916, \$6.97.

The average number of days in jail for the prisoners in 1915 was 19 days, although many served a great deal more time; some are still serving, and others are in for life. In the year 1915 the time of the prisoners in jail amounted to fourteen hundred and twelve years and six months.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Curiously enough, those states which are considering the question of the abolition of capital punishment have not adequate means of determining whether or not it is preventive of murder and other crimes for which it is supposed to be inflicted. *12-31-16*

The trouble is that in those states which prescribe capital punishment as the penalty for murder, it is seldom enforced. The actual figures show that there is about one execution for every 75 homicides which occur in the United States.

It is more than probable that the majority, if not nearly all, of these homicides come within the legal definition of murder; but shrewd lawyers, by one method or another, manage to save the necks of their clients and often succeed in restoring the guilty to outright liberty. Summarizing the homicidal statistics in the United States as compared with the number of executions for murder for the past several years, The Savannah Morning News says:

In 1915, for instance, there were 9,230 homicides in the United States. There were only 119 legal executions. In 1914 there were 8,251 homicides, with only 14 executions; in 1913, 8,902, with punishment by death in 88 cases; in 1912, 9,152 homicides and 143 executions. Cap-

ital punishment may or may not be a deterrent, but it is poor logic to reason that it is not when it is provided by the law but not by the judges and juries.

It is clearly impossible under such circumstances as these to determine whether capital punishment has or has not any material effect in the prevention of murder. On the other hand, the probability is that the fact that capital punishment is inflicted in so small a number of cases acts as a stimulant to the prospective assassin, who figures out that it is an easy enough matter with the aid of a good lawyer to put up a tale that will save his life, and perhaps get him off altogether.

As a matter of fact, under circumstances such as these, it might be just as well, after all, to abolish capital punishment and be done with it. If it is to be a dead letter it has no place on the statute books. Certainly no sort of punishment will act as a deterrent for crime when it is known that it may be easily escaped seventy-four times out of seventy-five.

WHIPPING CONVICTS.

Members of the prison committee of council, Mayor Candler and other city officials, following a tour of inspection of the city stockade the other day, held a meeting at which it was decided, says the report

of the meeting—*Constitution 2-5-17*
to ask the opinion of the city attorney on whether the assistant superintendent has the right to whip convicts when the superintendent is not present. Members of the committee were of the opinion that such a rule would require a special ordinance by council.

Instead of enacting such an ordinance—if such is required—the council would do much better in abrogating any existing law which permits the flogging of prisoners by the superintendent or anyone else.

The application of the lash by one man upon the body of another should be done away with, just as the pillory and the rack and the metal boot have been relegated to the scrap heap of antiquity.

Corporal punishment, by lash or knout, at best is a relic of barbarianism; and the law should clothe no man with the right and authority to beat the flesh of another.

The practice is harmful in its every aspect. In the first place, the ordinary keeper of men in prison is not a man of sufficiently judicial temperament as to qualify him to pass upon what and what degree of punishment an offender deserves; and even though the lash might be deserved, there is grave danger lest the wielder of it lose his temper and, in the heat of passion, overdo it. A case in point is alleged to have occurred at Savannah only recently, when a convict died from a beating by his keeper.

Then, there is perhaps no form of punishment that possibly could be less produc-

tive of reformation than is whipping. The man who is flogged is not only tortured physically, but his pride—if he has any—is humbled; the milk of kindness in his nature is turned to gall. Flogging makes him morose, embittered, hateful of men and the law; and he is prone to leave prison a worse citizen than when he entered.

Whipping, under any circumstance should not be longer permitted in our punitive institutions.

ROUND THEM UP.

Whether or not the registration plan, as suggested by Dr. H. R. Butler, a prominent colored physician of Atlanta, in a communication appearing in another column of this page, would be feasible and practicable as a means of stamping out loitering and bringing the habitual loafer into the light, it at any rate aims at an objective that certainly commends it to careful public consideration.

Under this plan the city would count the noses of its inhabitants. Every man, woman, boy and girl, white or black, old enough to either work or attend school, would be required to register, giving the city authorities his or her name, place of abode, occupation, etc. *Constitution*

In the opinion of its author such a plan would go far toward "cleaning up our streets or idlers and loafers;" and all must agree with him that it would. *12-13-17*

But without any such regulation, and with only the machinery that now exists, the police department can do much to the end sought. With proper spirit, proper diligence, proper alertness upon the part of the arresting officers, backed by proper determination and sternness and co-operation on the bench, perhaps the whole way can be gone and the city "cleaned up" without additional legislation.

The chief of police and the recorder have each and both together announced that the able-bodied unemployed man or woman in Atlanta will find it distinctly to his or her advantage immediately to either go to work or move on; that the only alternative will be a season in the stockade. And the officials are to be commended for the progress they have made since this "declaration of war" on idleness.

There is absolutely no palliation for loafing, loitering or idleness under existing conditions. There never was, for that matter; but these, of all days, are days when there is work for everybody to do—work of vital importance to the state and to society. Everybody should and is expected to be on the job, doing his or her level best.

And the police should see to it that everyone who falls or refuses to work voluntarily is put to work under compulsion for and under the direction of the state.

Round up the loafers! Find them, wherever they are; and put them to work!

GUNS, BOOZE AND CRIME.

In the opinion of Judge J. I. Summerall, of the Waycross circuit, expressed a few days ago, "95 per cent of crime is caused by loafers and pistol-toters."

If that is true, then it is easily within the power of the legislature and the law-enforcement machinery of Georgia to reduce crime in this state to a negligible quantity. Judge Summerall is quoted as having said that his observation of conditions as reflected in court cases has convinced him that crime has shown a great diminution in Georgia since the state adopted "bone-dry" prohibition; which is indeed commendatory both of the law and those entrusted with its enforcement.

He says that in Charlton county the criminal docket was cleared in only half a day last week, whereas formerly it consumed three or four days; and in Clinch county only three hours were spent on the disposal of criminal cases, whereas in the old "wet" days that same class of cases ordinarily consumed almost a week. In Pierce county, said the judge, the criminal docket, at the current term of court, was a total blank!

The "bone-dry" law seems to be working out to the general benefit of the state. There seems to be a state-wide disposition to enforce it with "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation,"—as its framers intended it to be enforced. In this way the blind tiger is gradually becoming an extinct species, but nobody's reasonable home rights are being infringed.

Now let the legislators supplement this good work by enacting such legislation as will put an effectual stop to the insidious, inexcusable, criminal practice of "pistol-toting," and legislate the hip-pocket gun-bearer into the same category with the tiger, and—if Judge Summerall's conclusions are correct—Georgia will shine forth as one of the most orderly and well-behaved states of the union.

A Cry For Decency.

"One of the nastiest things noticeable on 18th street is the profane language used by a certain type of Negro. They have no more respect for our women than they were animals like themselves. Are you afraid of these dogs? Are you afraid of these Hellions? Are you afraid of these skunks, who use vile talk in the hearing of our children?"

Mr. Good Citizen, I appeal to you to organize a League of Decent People to put down these menaces of our public welfare. Help secure the arrest of these dirty violators of the law. Maybe in some way we can get their heads cracked or sent to Germany. Anything to get rid of these demnable pests.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. STARKS."

THE SURVEY OF RACE DISTINCTIONS AND THE COURTS

DOES the Negro get a square deal in the American court of law? As part of a larger study Judge Gilbert Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, N. C., author of a book on Race Distinction in American law, has analyzed 19,000 municipal court cases in his city—two-thirds of them dealing with Negroes and one-third with whites—collected by him in his former capacity of prosecuting attorney. Winston-Salem is typically southern, with a large Negro population. Whether its courts are typical only a broader inquiry could of course show. But of the local record he summarizes his findings as follows:

In fixing the amount of fine or length of sentence, the court took into account the greater frailty or poverty of the Negro and made his fine less or his sentence shorter. This court has final jurisdiction of all crimes under felonies. I selected ten of the most prevalent crimes common to both races and, compiling enough individual cases of each offense to make the statistics based upon them trustworthy, ascertained the percentage of white and Negro offenders fined, sentenced and released upon payment of the costs. In like manner I ascertained the average fine in dollars and the average term of imprisonment in days of both white and colored law-breakers. I took no account of the cases dismissed, because, in doing so, one runs the risk of confusing the dereliction of the police force with the judgments of the court. That is, if police officers discriminate against Negroes in arresting in groundless cases, then the court should not be charged with race discrimination because it dismisses more cases of Negroes than white, or vice versa.

It appears that, upon the whole, 49.3 per cent of whites and 46.7 per cent of Negroes are fined, which is a difference of 2.6 per cent in favor of the white if it be leniency in the court to fine rather than imprison. For running disorderly houses, public drunkenness and vagrancy a larger percentage of Negroes than whites are fined; for the other seven crimes a larger percentage of whites are fined. The greatest differences between the races are made in cases of running disorderly houses, carrying concealed weapons and larceny. Fifty-nine per cent of whites as compared with 25 per cent of Negroes are fined for carrying concealed weapons; 17 per cent of whites as compared with 7 per cent of Negroes are fined for larceny; and 21 per cent of whites as compared with 54 per cent of Negroes are fined for running disorderly houses.

Upon all the crimes investigated, 25.4 per cent of whites and 33.8 per cent of Negroes receive sentences, a difference of 8.4 per cent in favor of the whites if sentences indicate severity. It follows as a matter of course that the larger percentage of either race fined for any crime the smaller percentage can be sentenced for that crime; that is assuming that the number released on payment of costs is static, which is the fact. One finds that a larger percentage of whites are sentenced for running disorderly houses, violating the liquor laws and vagrancy; and that a larger

percentage of Negroes are sentenced for the other offenses. No distinction has been made between terms of imprisonment imposed as the primary punishment and terms imposed for non-payment of fine or costs. Sometimes the offender is fined and given a day of grace in which to pay the fine; if he fails, the fine is stricken out and a term of imprisonment imposed. Sometimes the offender announces to the court that he cannot pay a fine or even the costs, and the court, even if inclined to impose a fine, must either impose a sentence or turn the convict loose. It is common knowledge that a much larger percentage of Negroes than whites have to be sentenced for non-payment of fine or costs. When a deduction for this is made, the percentage of Negroes sentenced to terms of imprisonment will be found to be not much, if any, more than the percentage of whites sentenced.

In the amount of fine and length of sentence the advantage appears to be altogether with the Negro. The average fine of the white convict is \$18.05; of the Negro \$14.55, a difference of \$3.50 in favor of the Negro. The average term of imprisonment of the white convict is 86.04 days, of the Negro, 79.37 days, a difference of 6.67 days in favor of the Negro. The white man convicted of gambling is fined about twice as much as the Negro, and if imprisoned, his sentence is considerably longer. The fine of the white person convicted of violating the liquor laws is nearly twice that of the Negro convicted of the same kind of offense.

JUDGE EXCLUDES NEGROES FROM COURT ROOM

The Star
Circuit Judge Carl Kimmel Angered Because Some of Them Laughed and Some Cried, Orders Deputy to Exclude All Negroes. Known as "Jim Crow" Judge 2/9/17

Nothing, perhaps, has stirred the Negro attaches around the City Hall and Municipal Building in many years as they seemed to have been last Thursday, when the news broke out that Judge Carl Kimmel, who presides over Court Room No. 11 at the Municipal Building, had ordered and had excluded from his court room all Negroes.

The news soon reached William H. Robinson, Chief Custodian, who rushed over to the court room and inquired of the deputy sheriff what was the trouble. The deputy explained that some of the Negroes had become disorderly and that Judge Kimmel had ordered all the Negroes from the room. When quizzed, as to what he meant by "disorderly," the deputy stated that one lady cried and that others laughed. Mr. Robinson also called upon Judge Kimmel to ascertain the cause

for the "jim-crow" order and it is understood that the judge stated he meant no discrimination, he only did it to preserve order in his court room.

Negroes Bitter

As the incident is discussed among the Negroes it has taken on the form of the snowball that gathers more as it rolls. It was pointed out that all the Negroes were not disorderly. It was also pointed out that another, almost similar incident took place when Judge Kimmel preside over one of the City Police Courts.

He insulted the Colored people of this city by ordering "jim-crow" signs to be put up in his court, designating when Colored and white people should sit in court, which unprecedented act would have been enforced had it not been for the "big" hearted George P. Weinbrenner, who was at that time City Marshall and refused to allow such signs to be put up.

Judge Kimmel at that time claimed that he had no prejudice. But since the last incident the Negroes have concluded that he is a "prejudice" judge.

NEGROES FIGHT TWICE; SECOND MAY BE FATAL

FT WORTH TEXAS STAR
JULY 18, 1917

Will Johnson, negro, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Joe Blackman, another negro, at 12:45 p. m. Wednesday. The shooting occurred on East Seventh street between Commerce and Calhoun streets. Johnson was shot three times. His right arm was broken and one bullet penetrated his abdomen. He was taken to the City-County hospital, where it was said his chances for recovery are slight.

Johnson and Blackman had had trouble earlier in the day. Blackman claimed Johnson had chased him with a knife and cursed him and on his complaint a case had been filed against Johnson for disturbing the peace.

Blackman said the second time he encountered Johnson the latter thrust his hand into his pocket and commenced cursing him again. He drew a pistol and commenced shooting.

Blackman was charged with assault to murder by information filed in Justice Moore's court.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. NEWS
 NOVEMBER 29, 1917
**NEGRO MADE TO PAY
 DEPUTY'S EXPENSES**

When a deputy sheriff, acting under orders from District Judge Edward Dewes Oldfield, fetched Henry Smith, negro, to the trial of Lula Jones, negress, charged with the murder of Theodore Caldwell, also a negro, Smith had to pay the cost of sending the sheriff after him. The total fine, under the heading of "contempt" amounted to \$1.25.

Nashville, Tenn.

S:

Abolish Magistrate Courts

To the Editor of the Banner:
 Magistrate courts have come to be a menace to both races of this city; the negro race is their chief prey.

I notice a resolution in one of the daily papers against the Lechleiter bill by the furniture dealers of this city, which shows within itself that they have fixed magistrates and deputy sheriffs, who do as they please in overriding their privileges. With a few exceptions all the furniture dealers prey upon the negro race in selling on the installment plan, and when the bill is very nearly paid they send their paid deputy sheriffs out to read papers on the buyers of this installment furniture that the companies want their goods and they take it if there be only five or ten dollars due on it. They sell on open account. Why not put the goods up at public auction and give the defendant a chance, with the aid of his friends, to redeem his goods? No, they publish notices four or five days after they get things fixed in their own favor with the magistrates and deputy sheriffs.

Why is it they take exception to the Lechleiter anti-magistrate bill? This bill stands for democracy for the working people and the masses in general. It is by the people's representatives in the Tennessee legislature, and it will take the yoke of bondage from around the workingman's neck. Now is the time for the solons of the Tennessee legislature to come to the workingman's rescue from the fee-grabbing magistrates of this county.

The Lechleiter anti-magistrate bill is the only vindicator the workingman can look to for relief from the clutches of the fee-grabbing magistrates of this city. Now will the Davidson county delegation get together and help pass a bill that will help their poor fellow-man to get out of the rut?

Unless this bill is passed there will be many men of both races leaving the city. They are tired of being oppressed by the unscrupulous magistrates of this city. The Lechleiter bill stands for fairness to one and all.

H. ROBERTSON,
 Secretary Young Men's Business League.
 Nashville, Jan. 22, 1917.

BALTIMORE MD EVR SUN
 OCTOBER 10, 1917

BAD NEGROES AT LARGE

Police Watching For Three Who Broke Jail At Portsmouth, Va.

The local police have been asked to be on the lookout for three negroes who broke jail at Portsmouth, Va., and who are thought to have come this way.

Robert Johns, one of the men, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and David Hicks, another, was awaiting trial on the charge of murder and highway robbery. Johns and Hicks are said to be armed. The third negro is George Wallis, who was also waiting trial.

RICHLAND VA JOURNAL

OCTOBER 25, 1917

HELD AS JEWELRY THIEF

Negro Charged With Smashing Window and Stealing Eight Rings

Thomas Hill, colored, eighteen years old, was held for the grand jury today in police court when arraigned on the charge of smashing a show case in front of William Tobien's jewelry store at 408 East Broad street October 4 and stealing eight finger rings valued at \$120. Hill was arrested last night by Police Detectives Wiley and Smith, after two of the rings had been recovered. Hill is said to live at 525 North Harrison street.

DALLAS TEXAS HERALD

AUGUST 2, 1917

MANY NEGROES AT

SESSION OF COURT

By agreement Judge H. B. Muse of the Forty-fourth district court Wednesday afternoon dismissed the case of Ben T. Swift et al. against D. Garza et al. seeking to prevent the transporting of negroes to the north and east. This injunction was sought on the grounds that many negroes, out of jail on bond for misdemeanor violations, were being transported. It was agreed that no negroes, who have such cases pending against them will be transported hereafter.

The court room was crowded with negroes, and when Judge Muse announced his decision the negroes cheered.

By his decision Judge Muse holds they may be transported to any place they desire to go.

60 WARE ST NEW YORK

REACHMONT TEX JOURNAL

JULY 19, 1917

Two negroes believed by officers to be responsible for a series of burglaries which have been reported in the north end are under arrest. They are Snookums Roberts and Douglas Marshall. Chief Reid Tevis of the city detective department and his men have been working on several cases, the losses in which were small, and they have evidence against the pair.

Missouri Abolishes Capital Punishment

One of the 119 bills passed by the Legislature of Missouri which adjourned its session on Tuesday of last week was a bill to abolish capital punishment in that State, according to a news item published from Jefferson City. Governor Gardner is said to have announced that he would sign the bill, so that henceforth life imprisonment will be the maximum penalty for crimes now punishable by death. Evidently the sentiment against the execution of criminals is increasing.

Crime - 1917

Negro in the North.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

Barnes, now in the Circleville jail for theft of another machine.

Fifty dollars and costs was the fine assessed yesterday in municipal court on S. B. Daniels, steward at the Sixth Ward Social Club, a colored organization for permitting a game of chance at the club's quarters, 158 North Fourth Street. A dozen crap shooters were fined \$10 and costs each.

WILMINGTON DEL NEWS

AUGUST 7, 1917

George Washington Was Disorderly.

George Washington, a Negro, aged 41 years, was arrested last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was taken into custody at Fourth and Shipley streets by Patrolman DiMare. Washington has no leg but he created considerable trouble for the policeman where he was finally landed in the police station.

CAMDEN N. J. TELEGRAM

JULY 24, 1917

Southern Negroes Jailed.

Elsie Casselman, May Tillman and Maize Jackson, all colored, recently from the South, were committed to the county jail by Justice Schmitz last night in default of \$300 bail each. They are accused by Hazel Boyer, also colored, a native of Camden, with making dire threats against her. They were held to keep the peace.

MARYVILLE MO TRIBUNE

OCTOBER 17, 1917

Negro Fined for Gaming.

Rufus Palmer, negro, was fined \$25 and costs for gaming by Judge John M. Dawson yesterday. He pleaded guilty. The prosecuting attorney dismissed the case against him, charging the giving of liquor to a minor. There was a stay of execution of ninety days on the fine, with \$100 bond.

CLEVELAND OHIO BLADE

NOVEMBER 14, 1917

Negroes Have Guns

Complaints are made to the police that the negroes living in the C. H. & D. boarding cars have guns. It is said the negroes amuse themselves by shooting indiscriminately. Railroad men say that 90 per cent of the colored men have guns.

IRON PA HERALD

OCTOBER 26, 1917

COLORED TRIO NABBED.

Mrs. Lillian Anderson, Mrs. Ray Cleveland and Cecil Ingram, all colored, were arrested last night on a charge of soliciting. They were locked up and will be given a hearing before Burgess Moody this evening.

JOHN MO GLOBE

SEPT 31, 1917

Negro Slashes Another.

Earl Moore, a negro, was slashed about the head and arms last night in a fight with a "strange negro" at the corner of Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue. According to Moore, he and the other negro got into an argument which finally resulted in an exchange of blows. However, the blows struck by the "strange negro" were with a razor or sharp knife, inflicting serious wounds upon Moore's head and arms.

Moore was taken to the police station following the cutting and his wounds were attended by Dr. J. Will Barker, city physician.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE

SEPT 14, 1917

Negress Wanted in Kansas City

Laura Hamilton, a negress whom the police have been holding for the Kansas City police department, was taken to Kansas City yesterday to answer a charge of assisting in the robbery of a white man there in a rooming house of \$3,200.

MUNCIE IND STAR

OCTOBER 7, 1917

COLORED MAN IN TROUBLE.

Isaac Pickle, 30, colored, a laborer, was arrested by the police last evening, charged with assault and battery upon Henrietta Warren, colored. He will be arraigned in City Court Monday morning.

CHAMPAIGN ILL NEWS

OCTOBER 19, 1917

Negro Taken to Pontiac.

Thomas Balls negro, found guilty of robbery at the last term of the circuit court, was taken to Pontiac reformatory on Thursday afternoon in charge of Deputy Sheriff Jordan Johnson.

COSHEEN IND DEMOCRAT

OCTOBER 10, 1917

Giant Negro Arrested.

A giant negro is under arrest at Laporte. He stands 6 feet, four inches high and has 14 inch feet. Intoxication seems to be his weakness.

IT RICH FREE PRESS

DECEMBER 2, 1917

GETS STIFF SENTENCE—J. W.

Johnson, a Virginia Negro, was sentenced by Judge Hess to serve 90 days in jail, following his conviction of obtaining money under false pretenses, in police court Saturday. Eliza Corbin made the complaint.

COUN. PLUFFS IA. NONPAREIL

SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

NEGRO SOLICITOR—A very black

negro was reported Tuesday night in the west end of town begging and collecting funds for a church. He has no authority for such work and the police are looking for him.

Crime - 1917

Wife Who Tried to Rush Between Husband and Man on 'L' Who Stabbed Him

Chicago Journal
6/3/17



MRS. FRED J. HOHING

JOHN LITTLE IS ACCUSED OF KILLING FELLOW PITMAN

SEPTEMBER 7, 1917
John L. Little, 43, negro, residing at 606 Mariposa street, is being held in the city jail pending the verdict of the coroner's jury in the death of I. L. Leadbetter, also a negro, whom he is accused of having shot and killed early yesterday at the Denver & Rio Grande roundhouse.

An inquest will be held today by Coroner W. P. Horan.

There were no witnesses to the altercation, and Little claims that he shot Leadbetter following an attack on him. The men were both employed at the roundhouse as ashpit men, and the trouble which resulted in the shooting grew out of the placing of an engine over the pit for cleaning.

N.Y.C. WORLD
AUGUST 8, 1917

Negroes Put Cracked

Heads Up to Mitchel

The People's Political League, a negro organization with headquarters at No. 108 West Thirtieth Street, last night sent a letter to the Democratic Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seventy. After saying negroes are forced to work for lower wages and are compelled to pay higher rents than whites in the same neighborhood, the letter continues:

"Mayor Gaynor treated colored people with fairness and justice, and by taking the clubs from the police he saved the heads of hundreds of colored people from being cracked.

"When Mayor Mitchel restored the clubs he performed an act which has born ill results to colored people. The heads of thousands of colored men have been cracked by officers of the law and nothing has been done about it."

BANTON O REPOSITORY
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

NEGROES DONATE TO FUND FOR FURNACE

Police Judge Quinn Friday started taking subscriptions for a fund to provide heat for the Louisville Orphanage at Louisville.

The first donors to the fund were three negroes arrested on charges of shooting craps. The judge explained to the prisoners he had received word that the orphanage is without funds to install a furnace capable of keeping the children warm this winter and he suggested that the negroes, who were playing for a stake of \$37, donate \$5 each to a fund to keep the orphans comfortable.

They gladly agreed to the judge's proposition and were released with suspended fines of \$10 and costs each. The negroes figured, and correctly, too, that they saved about \$5 by making the donation.

WHEELING W VA NEWS
AUGUST 6, 1917

Negro Was First Victim.

A negro grew abusive and profane in a Hanover street saloon last Saturday evening when refused a drink and his abuse of the "low down white trash" continued until some one stepped up and knocked him through the swinging doors and out into the street. Even there he did not escape the thrashing that was coming and finally, to get away crawled underneath an automobile standing near.

The police arrived and took him in charge and at the city building it developed that he was one of the individuals that had laid the new cement floor in the old cell room. Had the cement been dry he would have had the pleasure of being the first occupant of the cell room but as it was the police were obliged to content themselves with running him out of town.

Negro in North

COLORED GALLANTS PROVE EXPERIENCE AS HOUSE HUNTERS

SEPTEMBER 23, 1917

Mrs. Carrie Hinton, colored, 300 Upland av., was tricked and robbed of \$80 by two negroes on W. Exchange, near Bowery, Friday night, she told police today.

She says she met the men on the street and they told her they would help her locate a house to rent. When they neared Perkins square one of the men grabbed and held her while the other searched her and took \$80.

Both men were about 24, one was short and stocky, light brown, and wore a blue suit and derby. The other was tall and slender and very dark, and wore a gray suit and soft hat, she said.

POLICE START MOVE TO CLEAN UP HARLEM

The Police Department has assigned Officers Battle and Rose to the Urban League to cooperate in the clearing of the street corners of those who molest passerby and interfere with the free passage of persons at the entrances of the subway stations and to aid in the apprehension of burglars who have been reaping such a harvest recently in the looting of apartment houses in Harlem.

These officers will also make an effort to stop well-dressed crooks from preying on unsophisticated young men, often recent comers from the South who are fleeced in "skin" games with which they are not acquainted; and will refer to the free employment agencies idle young men who are hanging around pool rooms without visible means of support and are fast getting into evil ways.

SAYS NEGRO WOMEN GOT HIS ROLL OF \$804

Police Saturday were seeking two negroes who relieved Irne Hencz, 659 N. Howard st. of \$804 Friday night. AKRON O PRESS

SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

At Baites and Main streets, two negro women accosted Hencz, he told police. One of them put her arm around his neck and asked him the time. He shoved her aside and walked rapidly away. A few moments later he felt his hip pocket to see if his "roll" was safe and discovered that he had been robbed. Then he ran all the way to police headquarters to report the theft. He said the money was in bills of large denomination.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
AUGUST 17, 1917

MORE NEGROES IN CASE

The influx of negro labor into Milwaukee is becoming apparent. No day goes by that one or more colored defendants are not arraigned in district court. To date, none of the

charges has been serious. Friday morning James Cochrane, who said he was from Chicago, and claimed to be working at 1519 State-st, was arraigned on a drunk and disorderly charge. Mrs. R. Forrestal testified that while walking on Fourteenth-st Thursday she was accosted by Cochrane. Previous to that it was testified that the man had accosted two young girls. Cochrane admitted that he had been drinking heavily, and made a plea to return to work. Judge Hedding fined him \$25 and costs.

HOME GUARD NEW 'SLYNCHING'

CONNECTICUT JULY 23, 1917

Had Rope Around Culprit's Neck.

MOODUS, Conn., July 22.—Members of the local home guard were called on today to rescue Philip Matinuck from an excited group of men who were rushing him with a rope around his neck to a tree, after he had shot Louis Grollman, proprietor of a hotel here. Grollman's wounds are not serious.

Matinuck's wife, who left him about two years ago, taking their child with her, is employed at the hotel. Matinuck went there demanding to see the child and, according to the authorities, shot Grollman when the latter tried to have him leave. Matinuck was seized by hotel attendants and others, who were about to lynch him, when the home guard came up.

NEGRO PRISONER

SMALL BOY VICTIM
INGSTOWN, N.J. VINDICATOR
DECEMBER 10, 1917

Russell Jackson, colored, aged 26, was taken ill at the county jail Sunday, and a short time later was moved to the city pesthouse suffering from small pox. As a result no visiting will be allowed at the county jail for at least two weeks.

Jackson was sent to jail from the police station on November 26 to serve out a sentence in default of a fine of \$25 and costs for destruction of property. He came to this city from Erie. When Jackson was taken ill Sunday, Dr. Baker was sent for and later Dr. Welsh appeared. They found Jackson suffering from small pox in a mild form, and the prisoner was ordered to the pest house.

The board of health immediately notified and the jail was closed to visitors for two weeks.

ALBANY N.Y. NEWS
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

NEGRO REFUSES LAWYER AND DEFENDS HIS OWN CASE

Joseph Jenkins, negro, charged with assaulting another negro with a razor, refused the offer of Justice Brown to have a lawyer assigned to defend him this morning, and proceeded before the court and jury to defend his own case. Assistant District Attorney Cohn conducted the prosecution. Sherman Bruce, negro, the complaining witness, said Jenkins asked him for 50 cents and when it was not given him Jenkins is alleged to have slashed Bruce on the face and arm with a razor.

RACON Y.C. EVENING SUN
JULY 7, 1917
Negro Shoots and wounds a Watchman.

NEW COMERSTOWN, Ohio, July 7.—After a negro to-day shot and seriously wounded Alva Meyers, a watchman, a posse was quickly organized to search the nearby country for him.

Three hundred negroes, newcomers here from Alabama, have threatened the Sheriff and Mayor with if the posse catches the negro.

Meyers is said to have fought with a negro chum of the one who shot him.

CENSUS TO CURB NEGRO DISORDERS

CRENSHAW TIMES
SEPTEMBER 17, 1917

As a result of the increased negro population here and the wave of Southern negro fights and drunken brawls the police are making a canvass of all the negroes in this city to ascertain where they are from and where they are employed.

The negro residents in this section are up in arms over the rowdy actions of some of the Southern negroes, who have come to this city to secure work recently, and they do not want to be blamed for the actions of the new arrivals.

CHICAGO DAILY HERALD
OCTOBER 23, 1917

NEGRO TAKES WHIP AND ASSAULTS OWNER

Charged with assault and battery, William Coles, colored, was arrested and entered bail before Alderman Harry Wolf. The prosecutor is George W. Greaves. It is alleged that while a team belonging to Greaves stood in front of his residence in Ricktown, the defendant took from the buggy a whip. The act was seen by the wife of the owner, and when the husband remonstrated with him he struck the prosecutor. Constable Wolf served the warrant.

ARMED NEGRO ON BLADE
OCTOBER 4, 1917

A negro tried to force his way into the rural school on the State line road, Wednesday afternoon.

He told Hattie Vermilyea, teacher, who met him at the door, that he wanted to punish some of the children who had taunted him. The teacher called a neighbor when the negro, who was armed with a revolver and club, tried to push her aside.

The negro ran. Deputy sheriff searched the vicinity all afternoon for him.

POLICE SAY THEY HAVE SLAIN NEGRO'S PARTNER

William Kinslow, colored, is held at the police station.

He is suspected of being the pal of William Brown, colored, who was killed in a running gun battle with Patrolman Chillicote, Wednesday night.

On the night of the killing several hams were taken from a nearby Clover Leaf car, and Kinslow, the police say, sold a ham on Thursday. He denies having been with Brown.

DAYTON O. EVE HERALD
NOVEMBER 1, 1917

COLORED MAN DIES OF REVOLVER WOUND

Exie Van, colored, who was shot in a game at the Wilbur Wright field Sunday night, died Thursday morning at the Miami Valley hospital.

Police are joining with the aviation officers in investigating the shooting.

Van came to Dayton from Cincinnati.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
AUGUST 20, 1917

Negro Women Fought in Court.

Threats of personal violence against each other from Hattie Brown and Ella Long, negroes, arrested for fighting, caused Judge Coon today to suggest that the two women should have a fair fight without knives or bricks to settle their differences. He discharged them. They took the court order to heart and renewed their fight in front of the bench with Judge Coon and courtroom spectators as rooters. The police finally separated the two women and sent them home. As the women left the courtroom the judge said he believed it was "a very good fight."

DETROIT FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 30, 1917

NATTY OVERCOAT CAUSES NEGRO TO LOSE FREEDOM

Noting a well-dressed Negro acting suspiciously on Beaubien street late Monday afternoon, Detectives Lannin and Fraley accosted the man and demanded that he tell where he obtained the expensive overcoat he was wearing. He was unable to give a connected story, and the detectives searched him, finding a letter addressed to William Perkins, 168 Rowena street, in a pocket. The Negro drew a gun and for five minutes gave battle. The detective finally succeeded in taking him to headquarters. It was found that the overcoat was the property of Mr. Perkins, as was also the traveling bag the Negro carried. The man gave his name as Gabe Wilson, 25, with no address.

FIFTEEN NEGROES ARE ROUNDED UP IN RAID

Patrolmen McDonnell, Costigan and Starkey made a raid on Kirk Brown's resort at 157 Furnace-st. Saturday night and, rounded up 15 negroes on charges of gambling and uncovered seven cases of beer, which was confiscated and taken to police headquarters.

In the confusion which followed the raid Brown made his getaway and all police were notified to be on the watch for him. He was arrested Sunday night charged with "bootlegging" and gambling. His case was continued Monday.

N.Y. C. GLOBE
AUGUST 7, 1917

NEGROES CHARGE POLICE WITH DISCRIMINATION

Richard C. Lockett of 135 West 142 street, and Tillman Brown of 8 Lenox avenue, appeared before the United Civic League, a Negro independent political organization at 184 West 135th street, last night, and accused the Police Department of discriminating against colored men who had successfully passed examinations for policemen.

Both men produced evidence to show that they had qualified by acquiring the necessary percentage. Lockett said he filed his application in Nov., 1913, and had passed with a percentage of 77.30 and was 709 on the list. A few months ago Commissioner Woods called him for special duty and he worked for the department seven days. Later he was informed that he was not qualified for police duty. Brown stated that his application was filed at the same time and that he had passed with a percentage of 82.71.

The league appointed a committee of three lawyers—E. A. Johnson, Philip M. Thorne, and Louis A. Leavelle—to take up the case with Dr. Moskowitz, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and Commissioner Woods of the Police Department.

MINNAPOLIS STAR

DECEMBER 7, 1917

IS TRYING IT

Andrew Taylor, charged with assault and battery, is trying it. He is alleged to have assaulted another colored man named Williams. Several days ago Attorney Cary Taughinbaugh filed suit in the Circuit Court to get Taylor out of jail. Immediately Taylor was rearrested at the jail on an affidavit carrying the "intent to kill" phase. Taughinbaugh has filed another suit for Taylor in the Superior Court and a hearing will be held tomorrow.

WILMINGTON DEL. EVENING

DECEMBER 4, 1917. Continuing. William Lynch and Charles Thomas, the latter colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of fighting on the street, and were fined \$1 and costs in the Municipal Court this morning.

NEGRO DISMISSED.

Suspected of Killing Alta Braun; Could Not Convict.

Edward Nelson, a negro, who was arrested at Council Bluffs and brought to St. Louis in connection with the killing of Alta Braun, 12-year-old girl, at Le-Mars, Ia., about two weeks ago, today was released from the county jail on order from the Plymouth county officials. Nelson, who was an employee of the Yankee Robinson circus, was arrested as a suspect in the case. The authorities were unable to obtain any evidence connecting him with the crime.

Nelson carried a registration card from Denison, Ia.

CINCINNATI DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 10, 1917

Negro Shoots South Bend Man.

An unidentified Negro said to be under the influence of a drug or liquor or demented, pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot Edwin Mann of South Bend while the latter was entering the confectionery store of A. Kolu-pa in that city. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of Mann's right leg below the knee. The assailant ran into the darkness and escaped. The Negro is said to be about 25 years old.

NEGROES CLEAR SELVES OF O'BOYLE MURDER

WILMINGTON (DE.) JOURNAL
JUNE 27, 1917

Having failed to connect three Negroes who were detained yesterday with the murder of Frank O'Boyle, who was found dead in a woods near Elsmere on Sunday, Detective Frank W. McCoy, who had arrested the men on suspicion, was compelled to allow them to go last evening. The authorities are still holding a Negro in the case but it was said today that the authorities have little to work on.

Several people have been found who say that a crop game was in progress near where O'Boyle was found shot through the leg, but no one has been able to state that he was at this game.

EVADES NEGRO WHO ENTERS HER HOME

COLUMBUS O. CITIZEN
JULY 3, 1917

was sitting in the front room of her home rocking a baby Tuesday noon when a negro entered and attempted to attack her. Mrs. Kacecki ran screaming into the street and the negro ran out the back door and disappeared before the police arrived.

NEGRO BURGLAR KILLED BY ROCHESTER MAN

ROCHESTER, July 31. — Henry H. Kingston, Jr., advertising agent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, shot and killed an unknown Negro this morning who tried to rob his home in East avenue, Brighton.

Mr. Kingston was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning by noises in his pantry. He made his way noiselessly downstairs and saw the intruder on a landing and opened fire upon him. The man dodged behind a fern and Mr. Kingston fired again. The bullet passed through his left lung and caused instant death. The identity of the Negro is not known.

N.Y. C. GLOBE
JULY 16, 1917

Negro Highwayman Kills Construction Boss When He Raises Hands.

(Special to The World.)

CHESTER, Pa., July 15.—Raising his hands in compliance with the order of a negro highwayman who assaulted him near North Essington early this morning, William E. Turner, forty-nine years old, was shot in the back and died this afternoon.

The murderer was accompanied by two companions, and all carried revolvers. Turner, who was superintendent of construction on the Westinghouse operation between this city and Essington, was returning to one of the camps with an Italian laborer, when the highwayman held him up. The Italian spread the alarm and the negroes fled without attempting to rob their victim.

Turner's home was in Baltimore.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) NEWS
OCTOBER 6, 1917

TWO NEGROES WOUNDED.

Tell the Police That Argument Arose Over a Craps Game.

William Martin, colored, age twenty, Montgomery, Ala., and Sun Williams, colored, age thirty-four, San Antonio, Tex., are in the city hospital as the result of a shooting affair at a construction camp at Clermont last night. Martin was shot in the left hip and Williams received two bullets in his left leg and one in the right knee.

The man who did the shooting escaped and has not been found by the police. The men told the police that an argument, which arose during a craps game in a bunk car, led to the shooting.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1917

Posse in All-Night Search for Negroes

Collingwood, N. J., July 9.—Armed with shotguns, rifles, pistols, knives and clubs, five hundred men searched the surrounding country till daybreak today for two negroes who held up, beat and robbed William Pursglove No. 38 Oriental avenue. At daybreak two men had been arrested.

Trains and trolley cars were halted during the search, and negroes on them were seized.

NEGRO HIGHWAYMEN ROB TWO MEN ON FURNACE ST.

Herbert Ice, 68 18th st., Kenmore, and M. J. Murray, 364 Sherman st., told police at 10 p. m. Friday they were held up and robbed by two negroes on Furnace st. Ice says he lost \$7. Murray turned over \$16.50 and a gold watch when one of the negroes held a gun at his head.

J. Chapman, rooming at 322 S. High st., reported to police his room was burglarized, a 32-calibre Colt pistol, blue serge suit and white shirt being taken.

ATLANTA PRESS
JULY 28, 1917

CHESTER NEGRO ARRESTED

Held in Bail of \$600 on Charge of Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons

Henry Wilson, a negro, of 1722 West Second street, Chester, was held under \$600 bail for court by Magistrate Rooney yesterday morning on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Wilson came here from Chester immediately after Wednesday night's outbreak in that city and the charges against him grew out of his alleged attempts to hold up a trolley car and mail truck.

WHEELING W. VA. NEWS
AUGUST 6, 1917

Negro Assaulted Wife.

Jim Miller, colored, viciously assaulted his wife at their home on Second street last Saturday night, using a beer bottle for a weapon and inflicting a bad gash on his wife's arm. Before the police arrived he had made his escape. The woman in the case is the one that figured in the fight and subsequent shooting scrape at the Kentucky restaurant a short time ago.

ST. LOUIS MO. DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 17, 1917

NEGRO HOLDS UP MARSHAL WHO HAD TWO REVOLVERS

Charles Maguire, night marshal at Woodriver, Ill., was held up by a negro whom he found unexpectedly in an interurban waiting station early yesterday. The negro thrust a revolver at Maguire, declared he did not intend to be arrested and maintained the drop on Maguire until he had opportunity to escape.

Maguire had two revolvers, two clubs and a flashlight. The negro had a bag which he admitted was filled with money.

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORDER
NOVEMBER 5, 1917

CLAIM COLORED MAN SOLD "BOOZE" SUNDAY

Robert Johnson, colored, was arrested Sunday afternoon by Patrolmen Fitz and Carter for selling liquor on Sunday. He conducts a restaurant over the Guy saloon on Second street. Police were attracted by the number of men seen entering the place. The police claim they have a witness who purchased both beer and whiskey from Johnson.

COLORED MAN SHOT BY ANOTHER IN FIGHT AT CONSTRUCTION CAMP

BENTON O REGISTER
NOVEMBER 22, 1917
C. A. Green, a colored employe of the N. & W. construction camp at the Old Mill grounds in the North Side, is in the Deaconess hospital suffering from a bullet wound inflicted, it is said, by Mack Brown, another colored employe of the N. & W. The shooting occurred following an argument.

The shooting occurred at about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening and Brown fled immediately after the shooting. The bullet entered the fleshy part of the thigh and came out on the opposite side. The full extent of the injury is not known but it is thought the wounded man is in a serious condition. His home is at Vickers, W. Va.

POLICE ARREST

NEGRO ROBBER

GALESBURG ILL. NEWS
JANUARY 17, 1917
RUN DOWN BAD MAN WHO SMASHED IN WINDOW TO GET GUNS.

John Williams, colored, was captured by the police in the Santa Fe yards Sunday afternoon after a sensational daylight robbery and chase through the business district of the city. Williams smashed Gumbiner's window with his fist and stole two automatics, parading down Main street and flourishing the weapons. The police, immediately gave chase and Williams fled west on Main street and through the Central park to a joint on the west side of the Square, frequented by colored men. Denied refuge there he ducked toward the Santa Fe and was finally run down by Patrolmen Swigert, Randall, Bloomfield and Driver Wilkins.

Williams told the officers that he had been in trouble previously with a man named Gentry who roomed at the same place on East South street and that Gentry had put him out of the house. He swore he would "get" Gentry and came up town for a gun. In Gumbiner's window he saw two

wisked looking automatics exposed and took the quickest method of getting them.

Williams has a police record here, having done forty days for carrying concealed weapons, a few months ago. After serving his jail term he went to Kansas City and returned very recently.

Lack of ammunition probably prevented a pitched battle in the yards for the negro declared that if he had been provided with cartridges he would have given the police a taste of trench warfare. The officers were not aware that Williams was without ammunition, however, and took no chances when they captured him, all three men covering him with their revolvers. Considerable credit is due the officers for their prompt action in capturing the desperado.

NEGRO SHOT

William Wade Receives Bullet From Colored Man In Fight At Beech Bottom.

William Wade, aged 21, of Roanoke, Va., employed by the Foundation company of Beech Bottom, was brought to the North Wheeling hospital late last night suffering with a bullet wound in the right leg. It is reported that the negro had a fight with another negro over a woman. The man who did the shooting hotfooted it out of Beech Bottom.

Wade's injury is not serious.

NEGRO WITH BOOZE

WALTER C. K. FINED \$100
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917
Walter Mitchell, a negro, who was arrested yesterday at the state line for attempting to carry 21 pint flasks of whisky from bone dry Kansas into wet Missouri, was fined \$100 in the Kansas City, Kas., police court this morning for having liquor in his possession before he got into Missouri. He said he had taken a strange man into his automobile and that when the stranger left his car he left a suitcase on the seat. The stranger said he'd meet him on this side. When the car was stopped by the police at the state line, and the suitcase opened, the whisky was disclosed.

DIAMONDS FOUND ON NEGRO

Arrested in Newport News Charged With Theft of Jewels in Philadelphia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., October 17.
—M. L. Coles, negro, wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of the theft of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, was arrested here to-day by detectives and police. The negro had \$2,000 worth of diamonds in his possession when taken into custody.

Arthur Sheppard, negro, arrested with Coles and charged with carrying a revolver, claimed that he knew nothing of the theft, and said that Coles had employed him as a chauffeur. Coles refuses to talk.

A Philadelphia officer arrived in the city a short time after Coles's arrest, having traced him to this section.

NEGRO HELD FOR AN ASSAULT ON WAPAK

GIRL NOW RELEASED
LIMA, O. NEWS
JUNE 26, 1917

William Anderson, colored, who had been in custody at the Wapakoneta county jail since June 16, under suspicion of being the man responsible for an assault on little Emma Pester, has been released.

His companion was also released when C. H. & D. workmen corroborated their statements regarding their whereabouts on the day of the assault on the Pester girl. The little girl pointed Anderson out as the guilty man, but later admitted that she might be mistaken because of fright.

For a time it had been feared that Anderson and his pal would be lynched. Five arrests of negroes followed the assault, but all have now been released.

O'BRIEN IN DOUBT NOW

ARONT STREET ROBBERY
WILMINGTON (DEI.) JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 10, 1917

When Andrew Potter and Thomas E. Hill, Negroes, were arraigned in Municipal Court today on a charge of highway robbery, James O'Brien, the alleged victim, said he could not identify the men and that he missed no money.

Assistant City Solicitor Malloy stated that there were witnesses who said the defendants had knocked O'Brien down.

To allow a further investigation by the State, the case was continued until Monday morning.

Potter and Hill were held in \$1000 bail, while O'Brien was held in \$100 bail for the hearing.

WILMINGTON DEI NEWS

JOHN B. ALLEN, A NEGRO, CHARGED IN CITY COURT YESTERDAY WITH DRIVING A MOTORCYCLE PAST A TROLLEY CAR WHILE IT WAS DISCHARGING PASSENGERS, AT EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, WAS FINED \$5 AND COSTS.

Benjamin Allen, another Negro, charged with begging on the streets on Sunday, was fined \$10 and costs.

Albert Kerney, a Negro, charged with attempted larceny, was arraigned

ed on the charge, but dismissed and a charge of trespass on the property at 207 Poplar street, being then preferred against him, he was fined \$5 and costs.

Jennie Cammille, a Negress, was fined \$5 and costs for disorderly conduct. She was charged with using obscene language.

COLORED WOMAN STABBED.

South Bethlehem Police Arrest Man Charged With Wielding Knife.

Julia Carter, a colored woman, who lived in a shack along the Monocacy Creek, Bethlehem, was stabbed in the back at midnight last night by George Ferguson with whom she has been living. Ferguson was arrested by Officers Widdos and Kern.

Both Ferguson and the woman were taken to police headquarters. Dr. E. D. Schnabel dressed the woman's wound which is not believed to be serious. She told the police that Ferguson stabbed her during an argument and that the arrival of the police saved her life.

They Had the Fun But Count Gets "Pot"

Sixteen colored men were arraigned in police court this morning for shooting crap. They were brought in after the police had raided a house on Furnace st.

The "pot" amounting to about \$3 was turned over to the police pension fund.

"You had the fun, we're entitled to the proceeds," said Judge Vaughan.

Eight were dismissed and the other eight were fined \$5 and costs.

POLICEMEN SAVE NEGRO FROM PENN AVE. MOB

ALLEGED TO HAVE STABBED AND FATALY WOUNDED JAMES DOWNEY, A RAILROADER, WILLIAM L. GINTRY, AGED 28, A NEGRO, OF 50 ENOCH STREET, WAS ARRESTED AT TWENTY-FIRST STREET AND LIBERTY AVENUE LAST NIGHT AFTER HAVING HELD A MOB AT BAY WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE, WITH WHICH IT IS SAID HE DID THE STABBING.

The timely arrival of police and firemen, who were summoned to the scene by Police Operator William L. Sloan, prevented an attempted lynching. Downey is in the Passavant hospital with a stab wound over the heart.

PENNSYLVANIA MOB

TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO

Chester, Pa., September 15.—Racing broke out again here tonight

When Joseph Hadden, 40 years old, a white patrolman, was shot and fatally wounded by George Ford, a negro. The news quickly spread and a crowd of men and boys gathered in the colored section and threatened to lynch the policeman's assailant.

Hadden was sent with a warrant to arrest Ford on a minor charge. Ford, according to the police, drew a revolver and shot Hadden in the chest and stomach. Hadden was taken to a hospital in a dying condition.

The shooting occurred in the district where a race riot took a toll of six lives several weeks ago.

Negro Terrorizes Physician's Family

When Dr. Frank R. Dealy, of No. 55 Central Park West, returned home last night, he found his mother and invalid father and two sisters cowering in a corner of his office. A negro was pointing a revolver at them and threatening to shoot if they advanced a step.

The negro was discovered in the physician's office by one of the sisters. She screamed and other members of the family hurried to see what the trouble was. The negro then drew his gun. As Dr. Dealy entered, the negro jumped out of a window and escaped.

NEGRO WITH KNIFE

STARTS RACE RIOT

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 20, 1917

Angry Crowd Gathers After He Slashes Three Men.

Incipient race rioting Saturday night at Franklin and Orleans streets resulted in knife wounds for three men, the injury of a Negro and rough handling of a little girl.

Adam Clark, the Negro, who was arrested, is declared to have started the trouble when he attacked the three men, of foreign birth, with a knife and slashed them. A crowd of Negroes gathered to oppose a large number of persons who came to the assistance of the knife victims. Police of the Hunt street station quelled the rioting.

The men taken to Receiving hospital were Leo Verhvervek, 50 St. Aubin avenue; Harry Velden, 409 1-2 East Fort street, and Alphonse Darter, 401 Franklin street. Verhvervek, with knife wounds in his back and face, was the most seriously injured.

Clarine Thomas, 8 years old, 383 Franklin street, was caught in the rush and bruised.

STOLE AN OVERCOAT.

Benton Kingsley, a negro, of Mon-

nence, was brought to the county jail by Deputy Sheriff Chatfield yesterday charged with stealing an overcoat from James Wood of the same place. Kingsley claims that Wood loaned him the coat to go to Grant Park to see a farmer about husking. Wood says Kingsley stole the coat.

THE BAD NEGRO

The curse of the colored race in the South has been the bad negro, and this curse appears to be following those who have gone North to seek a betterment of conditions. There, as in the South, the more respectable element of the race—the element industriously and peaceably inclined—is made to suffer for the misdeeds of the lawless and irresponsible. The experiences now developing in Philadelphia may be pointed to as an example of how trouble arises for the respectable colored man and how he must bear the consequences for conduct for which he is in no way responsible. The bad negro is involving the negro in the North in offenses against the peace of the community which betoken the coming of the visitation of wrath upon the negro community as a whole. Sunday appears to have been a day of lawlessness among some of the negro population in and around Philadelphia. Monday's Record has front page stories of a pistol duel in a park between a negro desperado and a policeman, in which the latter received a mortal wound in the abdomen and the negro was shot twice, and of a far more serious affair in which many negroes seem to have been involved. The nature of the latter story, told under large headlines, may be imagined from this paragraph:

Three more Southern negroes are locked up in the Camden County jail as a result of two bold hold-ups and a near-murder in the vicinity of Haddonfield late Saturday night. They were captured in an exciting all-night man-hunt in which fully 300 armed men, with a score of automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles aided the police, after the fire alarm bell was sounded to summon the firemen and male residents generally. The searches were in such mood that the officers confessed that at times they feared summary vengeance would be wreaked upon the negro suspects.

Southern people who know the character of the negro so well can see in this affair the forerunner of trouble in Philadelphia for the negro colony. It is an unfortunate characteristic of the race that when situations of this sort arise a disposition is manifested to shield the guilty parties. They will harbor and hide a refugee from justice, regardless of the fact that by so doing they become a party to the crime for which he is wanted, and they will carry their disposition to defend the criminal to the extent of themselves resisting the law. It does not matter that these Southern negroes who were chased by 300 armed people—mobs, they would be called if the scenes had happened to be located in the South—were guilty of the hold-ups and near-murder charged against them, their arrest is likely to incite a portion of the colored population to enmity against the whites and lead them to acts which might call down the vengeance of the community on them. No matter the crime, the average negro cannot bear to see one of his race chased by a mob and brought to book. This is the real menace of "the bad negro." He knows the weakness of the race and knows that he can depend upon it for sympathy and aid, and it is this knowledge that emboldens and encourages him to deeds of lawlessness. But there is always to be excepted an intelligent and well-meaning element among the negroes, which, while in the minority, may be always depended upon to stand on the

side of the law and society, constantly conscious of the sufferings it must wrongfully shoulder for acts which it is powerless to prevent. In these affairs at Philadelphia Southern history is only repeating itself, and it is far from giving assurance for the future peace and safety of the colored people who have gone to that community from the South.

MORE POLICE ACTIVITY NEEDED.

The final end of a negro and his diabolical plan of attack upon women by the persistence and courage of one of his victims, reveals even more than the automobile stealing, the hold-ups, the unsuppressed gambling and the illegal houses of vice, how demoralized the police force has become. It matters nothing how it became so, except as knowledge of the method helps to make the cure easier. Politics is the fundamental cause.

The people demand of the police board a radical improvement in the efficiency of the force. They demand that the sinister influences dominating it be eliminated. Now that the quarrel among board members has been ended by the complete dominance of one faction, the people turn to that faction and insist that it clean up the police force and make the force clean up the city of vice and crime. No matter how radical may be the necessary reorganization of the force to destroy the power of cheap and grafting politicians and break the bond that exists between crime and the force, either direct or through the politicians, the people will support it. What they demand is action.

St. Louis must be made safe for any stranger to walk its streets, whether man or woman, and it would be if the system of toleration of crime, immorality, law breaking, revolver carrying and the protection of criminals, all for the benefit of a few politicians and their gangs, were destroyed. It is for the police board to destroy it through complete reorganization of the force if necessary, putting in power men free from such domination and association and ready to do their duty at every cost and to require that those under them also do their duty. A new spirit, a new purpose, a new determination, is what is needed, and it must originate at the top.

Moral: If you are going to play the say also play fair with your wife. Solomon had something to say about the fury of a woman scorned.

NEGROES 'X'ED' BY POLICE AUGUST 30, 1917. N. C. JAIL

Sheriff Hanratty Thursday came upon 12 negroes "rolling the bones" (marked lump sugar) in a corner of the bullpen in County Jail.

A few minutes later a dozen brooms were busy in different parts of the jail.

"The wrist movement may not be exactly the same as throwing dice," Hanratty told them, "but the exercise is just as good."

POLICE SAVE NEGRO FROM MOR'S HANDS

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 11, 1917

Prisoner Accused of Assault on Young Girl.

Police Tuesday night had difficulty in preventing a mob from lynching Monroe Howard, Negro, 56 years old, accused of an attempted assault on 17-year-old Fannie Yoroslow, whom he is alleged to have dragged into a hallway while she was carrying her infant nephew in her arms.

Patrolman Louis Herschkowitz, who, while in civilian clothes, captured Howard as he was battling with a storekeeper attracted by the girl's cries, pinned his police badge on his coat and at the point of a revolver kept the crowd of 500 enraged citizens at bay. The mob had seized the Negro while he was in charge of the patrolman and was stoning him and menacing him with knives.

Herschkowitz called the Hunt street station for help and a squad of officers succeeded in rescuing the Negro as the mob, consisting of men, women and children, steadily grew in proportions.

The attempted assault is alleged to have occurred at the corner of Benton and Hastings street, where the enraged crowd gathered.

Howard was locked up at the Central police station charged with assault and battery. The girl, suffering from nervous shock, was removed to her home in an automobile by her father and brother.

Musical Negro "Les Caint" Make Dem Feet Behave

John Scott, colored, Columbia, Mo. craves whisky and shows keen enjoyment in its after effects.

Last night he was arrested by Special Officer Lightal in an intoxicated condition at Eleventh and Farnam streets. As he neared the police station door the spirit of John Barleycorn seemed to infuse him with lively interest in himself. He gave a sudden lurch forward and commenced to jig. With his head perched up in the air, his eyes toward heaven, arms hanging loosely by his side and legs doing the "buck and wing," John started toward the sergeant's desk. He positively knew the way.

Through the hallway and doors of the jail, jiggling past the officers, directly up to the desk he made his way. The officers' laughter enthused John and he changed to "double quick" time, right into the arms of Sergeant Rose, who sought to control him, but to no immediate avail. John spoke no words of his apparent happiness and increased his pedal velocity with livelier interest.

While the officers searched him he subsided to a "ball and the jack" dance and last of all he jiggled into his cell to await his appointment in police court.

LAW GRIPS NEGRO THUGS

Pair Caught in Collingswood Probably Attempted Auto Hold-Up.

That the two Southern negroes, George Grayson and William Smith, who were rounded up in Collingswood early Sunday morning, after they had murderously attacked and robbed William Pursglove, had attempted a previous hold-up is the belief of the Camden county authorities. Willard A. White and his son, Milan, of Westmont, were driving up Cuthbert road on their way home from Camden, about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and when near the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad were ordered to halt by a negro in the middle of the road. Milan, who was at the wheel, cut loose and the would-be robber had to jump aside to save himself. There were two other negroes in the party.

Heavy sentences are expected to be imposed today on Smith and Grayson when they are arraigned before Judge Kates on charges of highway robbery and murderous assault. Prosecutor Kraft stated last night that the two have confessed to the bold hold-up and that he will ask that the extreme penalty be imposed as a warning to other negro highwaymen who have been active in Camden county recently.

DEPUTY SHERIFF

CAPTURES NEGRO

Wm. Jackson, an Ottawa negro, was caught by Deputy Sheriff Barrett yesterday morning with two pieces of brass which he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to the manner in which they came into his possession. He was placed under arrest and will be held pending investigation.

CORONER CLEARS POLICEMAN FOR

KILLING NEGRO
CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JULY 4, 1917

A coroner's jury yesterday exonerated Policeman John Rose of the Town Hall station for the killing of Clarence Kelly, the Negro who slashed Fred J. Hohing, 2600 Leland avenue, attempted to stab Mrs. Hohing, and terrorized passengers on an Evanston elevated train on Monday night.

The Negro was seated in the Evanston train near the Belmont station when Mr. Hohing entered. The latter accidentally stepped on Kelly's foot and apologized.

Kelly drew a knife, slashing the white man across the hand. Other passengers tried to subdue him and several were cut. At the Belmont station the train was stopped and Policeman Rose called. He tried first to subdue Kelly with his club, and finally had to shoot to save himself.

PLAN TO RID NEW LONDON OF NEGRO CROOKS THAT INFEST DOCK SECTION

WATERBURY CONN HERALD

DUO BOUND OVER TO SUPERIOR COURT.

lawlessness on the part of the transient negro population, both men and women, must be stopped! Con- ditions have steadily been getting worse until at the present time it is about the lower end of the city at night unprotected. Police vigilance must be redoubled!

New London is rapidly becoming tired of having outside capital bring experienced gunmen and second-story workers to prey on the public while posing as workmen.

Wherever the negro men go, their women are sure to follow, and in many cases, in New London at least, have proven no better than the men. They work their game a little differently, but it usually proves more effective than the "strongarm" practice.

Claim Three Victims.

Three men have fallen victim to the negroes during the past week. Two fell for the woman game, while the third was just plain holdup. The police have arrested the guilty ones and they have been bound over to the superior court to await trial.

Bessie Gillis, 26 years old, who claims New Haven as her home, was the young negress whose attempt to "work" two during the same night, in fact within a few minutes of each other, proved her undoing.

At this juncture the curtain is drawn for a few moments, but arises again when the soldier leaves the alley on Bradley street. After a short time he discovered that the money had been taken from his wallet and the purse returned to its accustomed place.

He hurried back to the alley where he had been with the Gillis woman and there on the ground found a number of stamps and a canteen. Martin was holding his hands ticket that had been in the wallet while the other two men went

through his pockets. On Jackson's approach they ran off, but Jackson succeeded in catching Martin and turned him over to the police.

When arraigned in the police court Martin denied taking the money or making any attempt to do so, or that he was in league with the other men. He said that he and Russell on leaving the saloon had stopped near a cellarway to talk. While standing there, two negroes came along and pushed Russell who was standing in front, with the result that both fell down the cellar stairs. Outside of this he said he did not know what had happened.

Of course in the latter incident, a member of his own race was the victim of Martin, but in numerous other cases white residents of the city have been assaulted.

Public sentiment, it is believed, will soon demand a rigid campaign by the police against these law-breakers.

COLORED DEWEY IS IN PRETTY BAD

WATERBURY CONN HERALD
OCTOBER 3, 1917

Bound Over This Morning For Burglary, He is Identified as Oakville Assaulter.

WOMAN IS POSITIVELY SURE OF THE MAN

Disclosures have come altogether too quick for George Dewey, a negro, within the past twenty-four hours, for after being arrested early this morning on suspicion, and later bound over to the superior court for burglary, he was identified by Mrs. Wilfred Duval, of Colonial street, Oakville, as the negro who on Thursday afternoon, September 20, attacked her in her own home. Detectives William P. Keegan and Joseph Stevens, who have been working hard on the assault, in the belief that the negro would be hiding in this city, took the accused to the Duval home this afternoon on a chance that he might be the assailant, and he was quickly identified by the woman.

Dewey, as he calls himself, was caught this morning by Policeman Sullivan, the details of which are given in another column. When Mrs. Duval was called outside of her home this afternoon she immediately declared that he was the fellow who assaulted her. Dewey denied that he was the fellow.

The right name of the accused is said to be Cuto Quarez, and although he claims to have been born in Mexico, it is claimed that he is a West Indian negro. It is believed that efforts to have the burglary charge nulled will be made in order that he can be turned over to the Watertown authorities to stand trial on the more

serious charge

It will be remembered that a small child of Mrs Duval told the mother that there was a "black man in the cellar." Mrs Duval, in order to satisfy the child, went into the cellar and searched all around, but found no one. As she was about to climb the stairs with the child it is said she remarked: "See, no nigger," and at once she was pounced upon, dragged upstairs into the kitchen, and brutally beaten. The arrival of a butcher boy in the yard scared the assailant away before he could do further harm. A posse of armed men in the section started in pursuit, and although they followed him closely for a long distance he succeeded finally in eluding them.

THREE RACE RIOTS FOLLOW NEWARK CRAPS GAME FIGHT

N. J. C. HERALD
SEPTEMBER 4, 1917

Bricks, Bottles and Bullets Fly in Clashes Between Whites and Negroes.

POLICE RESERVES SUPPRESS OUTBREAKS

Four Persons Seriously Injured and Twenty-Six Are Arrested.

With instructions to shoot to kill, 150 armed policemen patrolled the streets in an outlying section of Newark, N. J., all of last night following three separate race riots between negroes and whites which marked late afternoon and early evening. Saloons were closed within a radius of a mile on every side of the affected district, four seriously injured persons were taken to hospitals and twenty-six negro prisoners, three of them women, were arrested before the 300 policemen called to suppress the rioting put down the third outbreak.

The trouble started over a craps game in which six white men and four negroes fought in front of a public school in Montgomery street. A fight started and the six white men turned on the negroes, who ran after they had been badly beaten in the direction of Morton street, where hundreds of negro families reside.

Hundreds Involved in Fight.

Shouting that they were being killed by white men, the attacked negroes soon

gained reinforcements and the six white men were roughly handled before they fled amid a shower of bricks, bottles and revolver bullets back through Montgomery street.

Other white men came to the assistance of the fleeing six, and at Morton street and Springfield avenue there was a fight in which the whites, grown now to nearly three hundred men and women, were the victors. Police reserves from eight precincts were called and they arrested ten of the negroes and drove the others off the street. David Lieberman, fifteen years old, of No. 60 Mercer street, was found lying in the street with a stab wound that penetrated his kidney. He is not expected to recover.

When the streets had been cleared Police Inspector Corbally left twenty-five of his men to prevent another outbreak, but in less than half an hour white men threw bricks from the roofs of buildings at negroes passing in the streets, and the challenge was met by revolver shots and more bricks.

Police Quell Third Outbreak.

Again the police reserves were called and the fighting subdued, but Emmett Talbot, a negro, twenty-six years old, was found suffering from a fracture of the skull after being hit on the head with a brick. Benjamin Friedman, thirteen, of No. 36 Clayton street, was hit on the head with a club and his skull fractured. Both were hurried to a hospital and are in a serious condition.

The third outbreak occurred half an hour later, and in it Theodore Rokowski, of Irvington, N. J., was struck with a brick and his skull fractured. Every available policeman was hurried to the scene to quell this disturbance, in which the police estimated the rioters numbered close to one thousand persons.

In anticipation of trouble the police have kept close watch on the district where the rioting occurred since about four thousand negroes were imported from the South work in munitions and chemical plants in that section of New Jersey.

One Killed As Negroes Fight In So. Denver

As a climax of a quarrel of long standing John Little, colored, living at 606 Mariposa-st, a laborer in the D. & R. G. shops and Burnham, in South Denver, shot and instantly killed Melis Ledbetter, a fellow employee, who lives at 2108 Arapahoe-st, at 1:30 a. m. Thursday.

Little was locked in the city jail. A charge of murder will be filed against him by Dist. Atty. William E. Foley Thursday afternoon. Little claims he shot in self defense. Ledbetter, according to his story, came up behind him and hit him over the head with a shovel.

ACTIVITIES OF NEGRO SETTLEMENT MAY BRING CONCERTED POLICE ACTION

WATERBURY CONN HERALD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1917

TOWN NEEDS REAL HOUSE CLEANING. threats of vengeance.

Activities of negro crooks during the past week have but renewed with added vigor the feeling in New London that the negro settlement along Bank street—under the very nose of the police department—must go. It is absolutely unsafe for an unarmed person to venture through the lower section of the city late at night. Assaults and robberies are occurring there constantly. Only a comparatively small number of those assaulted or robbed ever report it to the police. Perhaps because they know it will do little good. Only a few of the negro marauders are ever caught by the police.

The negro section of New London is located along Bank street and throughout the dock section of the city. The worst of the dives are near police headquarters, almost in seeming defiance of the so-called majesty of the law.

One of the worst of the negro crooks was rounded up last week in the person of Royal Robinson. The accused had been arrested several times before, but always managed to escape going to jail.

Apparently Immune.

He apparently felt that he was immune from ever going to jail, and was most bold in his operations. When bound over to the superior court to await trial for highway robbery last week, he loudly declared that if he was "sent up" he would "get" someone and "get" them right. The threat is not causing much excitement about the city, or among members of the department.

Robinson was arrested on the complaint of Frank Krapitga, who claimed that the big colored man had held him up on the previous Saturday night. According to his story, Robinson stopped him on Bradley street and, without ado, started to go through his pockets. When he protested the negro felled him with a blow over the right eye.

The Polish resident immediately told his story to Policeman John Cavanaugh, who placed the giant negro under arrest a few days later.

Robinson was arraigned before Judge Colt in the police court the following morning and probable cause being found was bound over to the superior court to await trial under bonds of \$750. Then came the

Assaulted Deck Clerk.

Joseph Thompson, negro steward of the Central Vermont boat New York, was also in the police court last week charged with an assault on a white man. The man in question was Joseph Curren, deck clerk on the New York.

When Curren claimed that there was a large hole in the bedding in his room, and asked for new sheets, Thompson insisted that he had made the holes on purpose and started for the deck clerk with an upraised broom.

Curren retreated and was chased about the deck by the negro for several minutes before Captain Strickland appeared on deck and stopped the argument. Thompson denied the breach of peace charge and claimed that his position on the boat got him into many arguments.

Much amusement was caused during the trial when Curren testified that the negro steward ran the boat as he saw fit, and the court immediately asked if it was meant that the steward overstepped the captain. "He certainly does!" answered the deck clerk.

As the court was not entirely satisfied with the evidence against Thompson, judgment was suspended for a month, but this does not change the situation, that of an assault on a white man by a negro.

Woman Injured.

Annie Martin, a Portuguese negress, was found in the streets Monday night with a deep gash across her scalp. She declared that she had been cut by another negress, and was sent to the Lawrence hospital, where she remained in a weakened condition for several days.

It has since been proven, however, that she suffered the injury while intoxicated, when she fell down a few steps. New London should be proud of the number of drunken negroes, both male and female, that can be seen on the waterfront streets almost any night.

Something to remedy conditions should be done immediately. If the police cannot be induced to act, a citizens' committee should be appointed which will act.

NEGROES ASK FOR

LONGER JAIL TERM

MINOTON (DHL) TOWER
FEB 23, 1917
rather Serve More Time at
Atlanta Than Year at
Workhouse

SO JUDGE BRADFORD ADDS THREE MONTHS

Sentenced by Judge Bradford in United States Court yesterday to serve one year each in the New Castle county workhouse, three Negroes asked the Judge to sentence them to a longer term of imprisonment if they thereby could be sent to the Federal prison at Atlanta. Judge Bradford complied with their request and added three months to their terms.

The prisoners who asked for a longer jail term were Peter Jackson, William Jones, alias "Chicken," and Thomas Williams, alias "Funny, the Rag Man." They were indicted yesterday on a charge of selling heroin, contrary to the Harrison law, and today pleaded not guilty. Later they changed their pleas to guilty, and Judge Bradford sentenced each man to one year in the county workhouse.

The Negroes had been detained at the workhouse awaiting trial, and after they were sentenced they stated to District Attorney Curley that they would rather take a longer jail term if they could serve it in the Federal prison at Atlanta, as they did not like the workhouse. Mr. Curley brought their request to the attention of Judge Bradford, who, after listening to their statement that they would rather serve a longer term at Atlanta than a year at the workhouse, amended the sentence to require the men to be imprisoned fifteen months, and committed them to Atlanta prison. The Negroes said, among other things, they were dissatisfied with working conditions at the workhouse.

William Spinkin, also indicted on a charge of selling heroin, was given until October 6 to file any motions he may desire to file.

Samuel Goldstein, arrested in New York for forging a postal savings deposit pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve fifteen months at Atlanta prison.

James Williams, a Negro, pleaded guilty to selling intoxicating liquors to James M. Johnson, a soldier connected with Company F, stationed at Camp Townsend, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months at the workhouse. Warren Lusby, accused of selling liquor to John J. Downs, a soldier, changed his plea from not guilty to

guilty and was sentenced to serve six months at the workhouse. Charles Josney and Samuel Hicks, who were arrested on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers, were discharged, the grand jury ignoring the bills against them.

LEADER OF NEGROES MAY ASSIST STATE

Claims He Can Get Correct Story
of Darkey's Murder

WANTS TO SEE PRISONER

Authorities Told Negro Witnesses of
Crime Are Afraid They Will Be
Punished If They Admit Seeing
Fatal Blow Struck.

Efforts to secure more detailed information regarding the killing of Frank Tanner, the negro who was stabbed to death Wednesday by Hermann Harris, another darkey, are to be made through the leader of the gang brought here from the South to work on the highway improvements between Plainville and Bristol. The leader is a more mature negro and seemingly has a great deal of control over the other members of the gang.

He has been in conference with the local authorities and has expressed a desire to assist the state in clearing up the case. He is also anxious to bring about the release of the six negroes taken to jail to be held as material witnesses to the murder and he declares that if he is permitted to talk to them he will secure a complete story of the incidents which led up to the killing.

Ignorant of the ways of the north, he told the authorities the negroes remain reticent or lie about what they saw fearing that if they admit having witnessed the murder or knowing anything about it they might be punished even though they had no connection with it.

Except for a Portuguese negro, who tells of having seen Harris stab Tanner in the kitchen of their quarters on Whiting street, all members of the gang deny any information as to the murder. It is known to the authorities that others saw the attack despite their denials and if their leader is allowed to talk to them it is thought the facts in the case will be

come known. Through the head of the gang, Constable Marino expects to get the knife with which the crime was committed. The leader declares that the knife picked up in the building is not the property of either Tanner or Harris and it is unlikely that it was the weapon used. He has expressed the belief that after the stabbing one of the negroes, friendly to either Harris or his victim, secured the knife and hit it, subsequently lying to the authorities through fear that he would be punished.

An effort will be made to get State's Attorney Alcorn to permit the negro to visit the jail to interview the murderer and the men held at witnesses in the hope that correct evidence may be secured.

French Signs Confession?

According to reports in circulation here, which the authorities following the usual course in such cases will neither confirm or deny, a signed confession in which premeditated murder is admitted has been obtained from James French, the young garage employe, who shot and badly wounded Miss Margaret Farrar several days ago. It is said that in the statement French admits that he thought Miss Farrar had made accusations of dishonesty against him to his employer resulting in his discharge and that in a spirit of revenge he planned to take her life.

French lured Miss Farrar to the lonely road near Scott's Swamp on the pretense that the owner of the garage where the young woman was employed as bookkeeper wanted her to attend to some business for him. He shot her three times and subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

Miss Farrar is still at St. Francis hospital, where it is reported her recovery is expected. French is in jail under bonds of \$10,000.

Negro Boy Charged With murdering man

Charged with the murder of C. F. Hooks, negro probation officer, Hezekiah Cannon, 14-years-old negro boy, was held to the grand jury by Judge Powell, in city court, this morning.

Hooks was shot and killed while guarding the Cannon boy, and half a dozen others, at supper, in the headquarters, last Wednesday night.

They made their escape from the institution after the shooting, but all have recovered except one. No evidence was offered in court, and Cannon was bound over on a plea of not guilty. The other boys say he fired the shot. The pistol had been smuggled in by one of the other boys.

OVERSTEPPING THE BOUNDS

The Chicago Defender 8/4/17

"WHEN IN ROME, do as the Romans do" is pretty good advice to follow. While Chicago has had thousands of new-comers in the past year, of every class and condition, there has been very little friction. A systematic plan was figured out and carried out by a host of earnest men and women, who have the welfare of the Race at heart, for caring for these strangers. Clean, sanitary homes were found, work secured and friendly talks given on the "don'ts" of a big city. But it is impossible to keep a watchful eye over all who come within our gates, and here and there can be found those who lapse into their old method of living.

Because rent is paid for a certain flat or house is no reason why the occupants can hold high carnival, disturbing their neighbors by pounding on the piano, dancing and singing far into the night. It is no reason why they can hang out of their windows or sit on their front porches half-dressed, talking and laughing loud enough to be heard a block. It is no reason why a window ledge should be made a receptacle from everything from a milk to a beer bottle—mostly the latter. It requires nothing more than ordinary intelligence to see that these things are against the laws of common decency, and the class of people who do these things have no place in a respectable neighborhood.

The freedom of the north, and especially of Chicago, has been heralded so thoroughly throughout the southland that it is hard to convince some of the new-comers that there is a vast difference between rights and privileges. They walk in where angels fear to tread, and the inevitable result follows. Ignorance is a terrible curse, and it not only causes the ignorant to suffer, but the learned as well. Policemen have had to be placed on some of the elevated trains running to the stock yards to keep order, not that there is friction between the whites and blacks, but because the latter haven't learned how to deport themselves. On our surface lines now and then can be seen a workman in his dirty clothes, perhaps carrying still dirtier tools, crowding into a car filled with people, contaminating everybody he comes in contact with. The platform, where he belongs, isn't good enough for him; he has the privilege of going inside, and he goes; the right or wrong of the matter never bothers him.

Color prejudice doesn't enter into this situation, for no respectable person, white or black, cares to sit beside a dirty, greasy, loud-mouthed individual whether he be white or black, but the white man of this character seldom does these things; he knows his place and stays there; the Colored man of this type who has just come north is ignorant enough to think he is not getting his rights unless he makes a fool of himself. There are many things within our race that need correction before we can command or demand respect from anybody. The habits and customs of the south are far different than those found in the north, and those who migrate here should adapt themselves to their new surroundings. Under the most favorable circumstances our row is hard to hoe, so let us not put stumbling blocks in our own way.

MAYOR HUTCHESON'S POSITION.

Houston Observer 7/15/17

The statement of Mayor J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., in one of the daily publications last Friday, possessed the right ring and should be vigorously carried out.

Mayor Hutcheson made it plain that all officers must be humane and civil when making arrests and those who desire to curse, kick, abuse, strike and shoot prisoners, white or black, were asked to resign instantaneously by the chief of police department. Mayor Hutcheson said:

"I am going to have put into the civil service rules a clause providing for the immediate and permanent dismissal from the police department of any man who strikes with his gun or club any person, black or white, except in defending his own life or protecting himself from immediate serious injury."

The Observer rises to remark "amen" and congratulate Mayor Hutcheson for his manly and humanitarian stand.

The policemen of the South, including Houston, have done more by their brutal and inhuman treatment accorded our people to increase the exodus to the North and East than any other one or two things.

Following the disturbance of the 23rd ult., local officers began a campaign of cursing and threatening Negro civilians even in their own homes, calling some of our women vile names as well as the men and with drawn Winchesters in their hands made the race members swallow it.

They had only one recourse and many took advantage of it and as a result fully three hundred race men have left here since the beginning of these unpleasant incidents and scores of others plan to exit as soon as they get a decent price for their property and belongings.

When the exodus first started to the North it did not carry many of our best citizens, but now even race business men are advertising and offering their places of business and homes for sale and will hie away to other climes when a buyer or taker is found.

The situation has become alarming locally and yet who can blame a man for desiring to leave such unsavory and dangerous communities?

Who wants to live in a community where officers patrol their beats with both revolvers and Winchesters and where the inhabitants have committed no crimes whatever for such treatment?

Who wants his home surreptitiously invaded and his wife, children and even he himself cursed and bullied by officers of the law?

The San Felipe district is in a very excited state and there are fully a dozen houses vacant on this street alone. One property owner, who has been living in her own home for the last fifteen years, has packed all her belongings and moved lock, stock and barrel to California.

There are thousands of our people who have a deal of money invested in this city and we sincerely hope and pray that the officials will be successful in putting a stop to the maltreatment and intimidation of our people.

AGED NEGRO WHO ATTACKED OFFICER IS FINED \$10

Chicago Daily News 8/15/17

George Washington was arraigned in the Municipal Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct and attacking Patrolman Carmine DiMare yesterday. George, who is an aged Negro, has but one leg, and walks with crutch and cane. DiMare testified that when he found the Negro creating a disturbance at Fourth and Shipley streets on Monday he tried to make him move along and behave himself, but without warning the old Negro, who comes from Kennett Square, jumped at the officer and severely bit two of his fingers, necessitating surgical treatment.

George said he did not know anything about it, but "would guarantee that it did not occur again." Attorney Garrett informed the court that he had known the old man for years, and that he had borne a good reputation. This statement secured Washington a dismissal on the disorderly conduct charge, and the comparatively light fine of \$10 and costs for attacking the officer.

NEGRO SLUGS TWO EAST SIDE GROCERS

COLEDO OHIO 8/15/17

Two East Side grocers were slugged with a hammer early Friday night by a negro youth who attempted to rob a store at 522 Front street.

The negro, Clarence Carter, 117 Osborne street, was foiled in his attempt to loot the store by Patrolman John Kramer and several passersby who saw the assault.

The grocers are Alex Woolson and Phillips Woolson, proprietors of the grocery store where the attack took place. Neither is in a serious condition from the blows.

According to the Woolsons the negro entered the store and purchased gloves and a working jacket. After buying these he took out some comic postcards and handed them to the men. When they were interested in the cards Carter drew a hammer from beneath his coat and struck both men on the head.

Patrolman Kramer came to the grocers' assistance and overpowered the negro. Carter was taken to the county jail and is held for investigation. He gave his age as 17.

WHILE THE CITY COUNCIL and others are seeking some means of ridding Chicago of disreputable cabarets, it might be well for us to look after that brand of social highwayman known as the "fixer." To the uninitiated, the term "fixer" perhaps means nothing. To those who are acquainted with this species of animal, the term has a peculiar meaning. The "fixer" is peculiar to the cabaret life of Chicago. Decent people could hardly believe that scores of young men find a profitable field in acting as escorts to young white men slumming through the south side. *Chicago Defender 10/2/17*

It is no uncommon sight to see some Race man escorting a half dozen or more white men from cabaret to cabaret. After the cabaret performance is over, the "fixer" leads them to some buffet flat, where these lecherous scoundrels are given an opportunity to meet young girls, many of them wives. How to rid our community of these pests is a problem. Something must be done to drive them from our midst. We have many police officers in uniform and citizens' clothes who are aware of this nuisance. They know these "fixers." We have many civic bodies which meet in some hall or church and descant loudly on ways and means of uplifting the Race, but the ones whom they are desirous of uplifting are the last ones to hear of the movement in their behalf.

It is high time that we were taking a new tack. A good starting point is this slimiest of all creatures, the "fixer." By all means chase him out of town or put him in the bridewell, where he belongs. Many waiters in the cabarets are especially active as "fixers." For a miserable little tip they will slip a card to some woman and arrange a clandestine meeting between her and some slumming white roue. Can a reversal of this picture be imagined—a party of Race slummers conducted through a strictly white neighborhood by a white man? It would be productive of a race riot in short order. Why is it that we have less of race pride? Why is it that so many are willing to barter away the honor of their own women to curry favor with some white scalawag?

A JUDGE WHO IS JUST
Judge Dubuque of the Superior Court, who is a self-made man and has risen from the ranks of a poor boy to be justice of that great court, is filled with common sense. He is the type of man needed to preside on cases affecting the people. He distinguished himself recently in the Salem Court when he defended the action of a young colored woman who was before him for assault. It seems that Catherine Wright, colored, was before him on an appeal for assaulting a boy at Marblehead. On the day in question a boy threw stones at her, simply because of her color, and several of them hit her. She grabbed the boy and slapped him. For this she was arrested, brought into court and sentenced by a Marblehead justice to 30 days in the House of Correction. She appealed.

When the facts were presented to Judge Dubuque he said in part: "A young colored woman, or any other who is annoyed should be protected and has a right to protect herself. I will place this case on file." The Wright woman was allowed her freedom. The judge also expressed surprise at the severity of the sentence of the lower court.

Parents should watch their youngsters and should not uphold them when they insult adults. The old shingle would have been the right medicine for the boy who struck the colored woman with a stone. She did just right. Judge Dubuque received the best wishes of the attorneys and spectators who were present when the case was being heard.

DASTARDLY ATTACK BY NEGROES UPON SAILORS

NEW LONDON CT TELEGRAPH
OCT 21, 1917
George Groff of the U. S. S. San Francisco Stabbed on Meridian Street by One of Four Ruffians—One of the Quartette Caught by Provost Guard—Wound, Though Deep, Believed Not to Be Serious.

George Groff, a sailor off the U. S. S. San Francisco, was stabbed by one of four negroes in Meridian street shortly after midnight last night. The knife used by the negro inflicted a deep wound in his back a short distance below the arm pit, but it is not believed that the lung has been punctured.

One of the quartet of negroes ran into the arms of a provost guard while attempting to make his escape after the stabbing affray and was turned over to the police. The other three men escaped.

Groff and Thomas Kane, also of the San Francisco, were sitting on a box in Meridian street, when the four negroes approached and one of them asked for a match. Groff was on the point of reaching into his pocket when one of the men struck him a glancing blow in the face. Kane jumped up and started to call for assistance from another group of sailors farther down the street. Just as he did so, he saw one of the negroes draw a knife from his pocket and plunge it into Groff's side. Then the four took to their heels.

The man under arrest is accused by the sailors of having used his fist on Groff. Both sailors declare that there was absolutely no provocation for the assault.

Groff was attended at police headquarters by Dr. George P. Cheney. Later he was taken to the ship at the state pier in an automobile which was secured by officers who were ashore.

Nothing but intervention by officers saved the negro who was caught from a bad beating at the hands of sailors who saw him in the hands of the provost guard and learned what he had done. They were wild to get at the man, to take revenge for the treach-

erous attack on their shipmate, but the cooler headed officers interposed and saw that he was handed over to the police.

NEGRO BURGLAR IS TAKEN BY POLICE

Buffalo Man Had Entered Three Houses.

WALKED INTO BEDROOMS

At Two Places He Flashing Lights in Faces of Women in Bed—Pursued Down P. R. R. Track and Caught by Police Officers, Who Perform Clever Piece of Work

CITY OF BOSTON
NOVEMBER 1, 1917
FRANKLIN, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—

A negro burglar, who entered three houses between 1 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, was arrested at 5 o'clock as he was taking flight, and when some of the plunder was found on his person confessed he was guilty. He has indicated his willingness to plead guilty at once before Judge George S. Criswell, but it is doubtful if he will be given the opportunity before the November term of criminal court, beginning the third Monday.

The capture of the burglar, who gave his name as Walter Brown and his residence as Buffalo, was a decidedly clever piece of work on the part of the Franklin police. The first call came to Desk Sergeant W. H. Harrah at a little after 1 o'clock from the residence of James Boyersmith, 1028 Buffalo street. Mrs. Boyersmith thought she heard a window raised,

but attributed it to the wind. She dozed off and a few minutes later was awakened by a light being flashed in her face. She saw it was a man, and after he had left the room called to her husband. Mr. Boyersmith jumped out of bed, seized a gun and pursued the burglar out and around the house in his nightclothes. He did not get an opportunity to shoot.

Patrolmen Peter Lawson and W. W. Jowell were set to work on this case. Before they had time to report back the station another call, about 2:30, came from the residence of Michael Scurry, 719 Buffalo street. Miss Hogan, a sister of Scurry, saw a man prowling through the house and when she called to her brother-in-law the fellow fled.

At 4:45 the desk sergeant got a third call, this time from the residence of V. E. Loveland, 532 Liberty street, where the burglar flashed a light in Mrs. Loveland's face. Chief of Police E. J. Blakeley and Police Captain George Dunkle were then routed from their beds and set to work on the case, while Patrolmen Charles Gannon and J. P. Meehan were also assigned to the case.

The chief and captain learned that a colored man had been seen going down the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and they decided to drive to Astral and get ahead of him, while the four patrolmen followed him down the track.

Arriving at Astral, Blakeley and Dunkle saw their man coming, and to avert any suspicions he might have that they were officers feigned drunkenness. The ruse worked and when the colored man reached them they placed him under arrest. He at first denied he had been in Franklin, but when a fountain pen stolen at the Boyersmith residence and \$23 taken from the Scurry house were found on his person he admitted his guilt.

Scurry later identified the pocket-book in which the money was found and Boyersmith identified the fountain pen. Philip Heid, superintendent of the water plant, identified Brown as a man who came to him on the street Tuesday night and asked for work, which he promised to give him Wednesday morning.

COLORED WOMEN FINED;

THREE TO HAND NEW

OCT 22, 1917
Georgia McFarland, colored, age 32 years, 822 Canal street, was arraigned in City Court Monday morning on a charge of assault and battery against Marthy and Walter Mitchell, both colored, 617 Oak street. In tones of reminiscent regret she told the judge she "didn't have nothing she could lay hands on when they engaged in that fight, not even the glass from which she had just drunk her beer."

The three were charged with assault and battery. Georgia McFarland's clothing and arm were cut and Walter's overcoat had suffered a long gash during the struggle, which occurred Saturday afternoon. Each defendant denied having had a knife or razor, though Georgia accused Marthy of using a "long, keen-edged razah" to good advantage.

The court discharged Walter and gave the two women ten days in jail and a fine of \$10 and costs. The trouble is alleged to have started when Marthy caught her husband talking with her enemy, Mrs. McFarland.

LOCKS NO BAR TO THIS COLORED CHAP

STILLWATER MINN GAZETTE
OCTOBER 31, 1917

Shortly after locking up a negro, Monday, Marshal Roloff had occasion to go over to the coop, and as he stepped inside the two outside doors was greeted with the remark: "Ise comin' out, boss." He had picked the cell lock, and the partition door lock, both locks of different make. Seeing it was useless to lock him back into the cell, the marshal merely locked the two outside doors. The negro made the remark upon his departure to go up town, that he would meet him in fifteen minutes. Sure enough, in fifteen minutes the negro had picked both locks and gained his liberty. He was later taken to a rooming house after giving bond for his appearance. In making his escape the negro picked four locks, all of different makes, and again locked them. Every door was locked when the marshal went back to the jail after disposing of the negro. Can any one tell how he made the escape?

WELCOME TIMES. COLORED WOMAN AROUSES NEIGHBORS BY SCREAMS

WENWORTH KAN. TIMES
OCTOBER 6, 1917

Trip to Weston ends with Mrs. Jones a Colored Woman Living on North Fifth Street.

After a trip to Weston, Mrs. Nancy Jones aroused the neighborhood around her home on North Fifth at 9:30 last night by screaming and groaning and crying for her husband. The noise became so intolerable that the police were called.

Officers Ledman, McClure and Leeman found Mrs. Jones prostrate on a bed, rolling and groaning as if she were about to die. A few sharp questions aroused her to partial sobriety, and she was brought to the station and kept until she procured bond.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING PISTOL

SIOUX CITY IA TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 7, 1917

George Pruitt, a negro, 400 Clark street, is in jail again. This time he was arrested on the complaint of John Michalofsky, 1612 Sixth street, better known as "the King of Oemig Row." The two men had an argument over a dog fight, and Pruitt, so Michalofsky alleges, went home, got his pistol and made various threats. Pruitt is being held at the city jail and the matter is being investigated by the police.

Young Colored Boys Work Lock On Big Safe and Steal Large Sum

OSSINING NED DEE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

Two little pickaninnies, one of them not much bigger than a jackrabbit and as black as a moonless midnight in the tropics, successfully pulled off two first-class burglaries after 12 o'clock yesterday morning in Council Bluffs, netting more than \$2,000 in cash and negotiable paper, and had only \$11.58, when gathered in by the police yesterday afternoon. They committed the burglaries to get money to go to the show. The feat required breaking into well protected store buildings and working the combination on a burglar-proof safe. The little culprits are Willie Stacker, 2659 Seventh avenue, Council Bluffs, who says he is 15 years old, and appears to be about 9, and Charlie Shields, 2032 Eighth avenue, Council Bluffs, claiming to be 13 years, but has the appearance of a youngster of 7. They robbed the grocery stores of L. Kroloff, 2000 Sixth avenue, and W. E. Owens, 511 South Twenty-first street. They entered each placement through a basement window, penetrating a hole not much larger than a stovepipe. At Kroloff's they amused themselves by playing with the knob of the combination lock on the safe, and by some strange freak of chance hit the combination and released the lock. In the cash box they found \$118.84 in cash and a wallet containing negotiable paper with a face value of \$2,000 and a lot of other valuable papers. They also took a revolver and some candy and chewing gum. At the Owens' store they looted the cash register, which the owner says contained \$3 and some small change, took a watch, stickpin and some "goodies."

The burglaries were reported to the police early in the day, but no clue to the culprits was secured until afternoon, when Probation Officer Herner learned that two negro kids were spending money lavishly and had a roll of \$50. He gave the police their addresses and Detective Callaghan and Deputy Marshal Crum brought them to the station shortly before 5 o'clock. Each frankly confessed his guilt and gave all the details. The Shields boy had \$9.23, the stickpin and watch, and Stacker had \$2.35, the revolver and a fresh box of cartridges. They had taken in the circus and all of the sideshows, but could only account for the expenditure of \$5.50 for a bicycle repair bill and 60 cents for the cartridges. They said they had thrown away the wallet taken from the Kroloff safe, but couldn't tell where. They led the detectives to the place where they said they had thrown it, but it was not found. They will be in juvenile court this morning as the next stage of their progress toward the reform school.

NEGROES BEAT A SAILOR
THE EVENING RESCUE HIM
N.Y.C. EVE WORLD
JULY 14, 1917

His Condition Critical, and Police Have Hard Time Preventing Race Fight.

Leroy Hyatt of Ossining, a member of the Fourth Naval Battalion at Kingsland Point, was attacked last night on the New York Central tracks near Beekman Avenue, Ossining, by a gang of negroes. He put up a fight until he was felled by a brick. Before the negroes could rob him several of Hyatt's companions came along and the negroes Hyatt was carried to camp, where he was treated. It is said his condition is critical. Lieut. Colyer, with a detachment of sailors, marched through the village and with the aid of the police rounded up five negroes and took them to the Point to see if Hyatt could identify them. The sailors were paid yesterday and Hyatt had \$65 in his pocket. When the news of attempted robbery spread through the village the police had difficulty in preventing an attack on the negro section.

COLORED WOMAN AROUSES NEIGHBORS BY SCREAMS
WENWORTH KAN. TIMES
OCTOBER 22, 1917

Beulah Blackwell, colored, Henderson, Ky., was released from City Court under suspended sentence Monday, after her trial for stealing a pocketbook belonging to Miss Georgia Hays of Evansville. The colored woman saw the pocketbook fall to the floor of an in-terurban car on which she was coming to Evansville Saturday night. She appropriated the purse and took a small amount of cash from it. The defendant pleaded for leniency and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs and ten days in jail, but suspended the penalty pending good behavior. She said, with a hammer, "rapped in a towel, and she fell unconscious. The police say the prisoner after robbing the Moore apartment entered three other apartments in the house, taking everything he could lay his hand on from a safety razor to a couple of collar buttons. The negro was arraigned on charges of burglary and felonious assault.

SOLDIERS SAVE NEGRO THIEF SUSPECT

TOLEDO OHIO
JULY 24, 1917

Sixth Regiment soldiers saved William Watkins, negro, of 1816 Canton-st, from a mob on Monday night. They formed a ring about him until Police Sergeant Manson and Patrolmen Dobzenecki, Langhoff and Reid arrived. Watkins is accused of firing three shots at Dan Robinson, another negro, in a house at 1912 Canton-st. Police say one of the bullets struck Mrs. H. Daniels, a step-daughter of Robinson, in the toe.

The soldiers, lounging in front of the armory, heard the shots. When Watkins ran from the alley, they gave chase. A crowd followed. Cries of "String him up!" were heard.

Police Accuse Negro of Looting Apartments

WENWORTH KAN. TIMES
AUGUST 6, 1917

Took Everything Down to a Collar Button, After Beating Woman.

Police of the West Twentieth street precinct think they have discovered the method by which access has been had to many apartments in their section by second-story thieves. Charles Taylor, a West Indian negro, of 248 West Seventeenth street, was taken to the Jefferson Market Court to-day as Exhibit A. The negro was captured by Patrolman Odell early this morning as he ran out of an apartment house at 252 West Seventeenth street, while Mrs. Hannah Morris was screaming for help from a second-story window. The woman told the police the youth climbed a clothesline in the rear yard and hand over hand, up the rope to her window. Before she could scream the negro hit her on the head, she said, with a hammer, "rapped in a towel, and she fell unconscious. The police say the prisoner after robbing the Moore apartment entered three other apartments in the house, taking everything he could lay his hand on from a safety razor to a couple of collar buttons. The negro was arraigned on charges of burglary and felonious assault.

SPROUTS AT PATROLMAN, THEN RESISTS ARREST
ELIZABETH N.J. JUNE 15

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 15.—Shooting at Patrolman Buckley with a revolver and resisting arrest resulted in Frank Dotson, 27 years old, colored, of Crane street, being sentenced to serve six months in the county jail when arraigned before Judge Mahon in police court yesterday morning. The patrolman was at Third avenue and Christine street about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night when he heard three shots fired. He hastened to the scene and saw a colored man running away. The fleeing man was pointed out by several women as the one who fired the shots.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING

MINN. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 11, 1917

Charged by the police with grand larceny, Anna Smith, negress, is held for Minneapolis authorities. It is alleged that she took from one of the Minneapolis stores a coat valued at \$30 and a fur neck-piece valued at \$50. She will be taken down by a Minneapolis policeman.

NEGRO THIEF SUSPECT LOADED WITH JEWELRY

RECEIVING INFORMATION THAT A NEGRO WAS ENDEAVORING TO PAWN SEVERAL WATCHES AT MILLER'S, NO. 122 MARKET STREET, THIS MORNING. PATROLMAN AL BRADFORD STARTED ON A HUNT FOR THE MAN, WHEN HE FOUND AT FRONT AND KING STREETS. AFTER BEING PLACED UNDER ARREST IT WAS FOUND THAT THE NEGRO, WHO GAVE THE NAME OF HARVEY RUSSELL, WAS WELL SUPPLIED WITH JEWELRY, HE HAVING TWO WATCHES, SEVERAL GOLD CUFF BUTTONS AND TWO GOLD BRACELETS IN HIS POCKETS.

Russell was taken to the police station, where the jewelry was identified by Max Darevski, a pawn broker, of No. 231 Market street, whose show case was broken in to last night and much jewelry stolen. The police also learned that Russell had some jewelry which had been stolen from the store of Morris Feldman, No. 7 East Front street.

Russell had a charge of breaking and entering placed against him.

DOUBTS INCREASE OF NEGRO CRIMES

WENWORTH KAN. TIMES
AUGUST 7, 1917

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—I wish to reply to the article written by Joseph Middleton concerning the migration of colored people from the South.

In the first place I do not think Mr. Middleton gave the subject the proper amount of thought. If so his thought is different from the majority of opinions. The appearance that qualifies him to arrive at this conclusion, he said, was gained from traveling (I wonder in what direction).

All fair minded people understand that it is not good policy to uphold any class or individual in wrongdoing. However, there were transgressors in the police court before the great influx from the South started, and I hardly think there are more now according to population than there were then, and I hardly think any one doubts that Jersey Justice cannot handle any unlawful conditions that may arise. I am glad to know that the gentleman believes in the Scripture. However, I would like to inform him that there are other passages that pertain to our conduct towards our brother. At any rate we think that those that are competent to criticize should be willing to help their less fortunate brothers. Tell them how to appreciate the liberties of their adopted state, how to make good citizens, and to be a protection to the community in which they live and not a menace.

We believe that our law is broad enough to deal with the bad characters, let them be white or colored, without us getting the least bit nervous.

It is for us who have had better opportunities to help our fallen brother and show him the light. When we

do that, we will have performed a duty for God, our State, our city, our brother and ourselves.

In conclusion I will say that our new neighbors did not bring any new species of crime to Trenton.

FRANK M. McNEAL.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 6, 1917.

4 Injured, 26 Held, In Race Riot Over Newark Crap Game

Reserves From 7 Stations
Called; Saloons Closed
for Mile as Result

NEWARK, Sept. 3.—The Hill section here was in a state of terror for two hours this afternoon when a race riot, which started over a crap game, brought out the reserves from seven precincts, closed all the saloons within the radius of a mile and ended with four persons being seriously injured and taken to the City Hospital, while twenty-six negroes were placed under arrest.

Ten were in the game, six negroes and four white men. The play progressed quietly until about 4 o'clock, when dissension arose over the ownership of a silver dollar. Some one attempted to end the argument by picking it up and running down the hill.

There is a thickly populated negro quarter at the bottom of the hill, and it was into this neighborhood that the white crap shooters chased their darker brethren, who yelled lustily for reinforcements. Their call was quickly heeded, and the six white men were immediately driven to the top of the hill, which is a white settlement.

As the attacking negroes followed them up the hill the pursued in their turn cried lustily for help, which poured from every house. It was then that the fighting became so serious that Headquarters sent a call to every precinct for reserves.

When the rioting had ended Theodore Rekowski, white, forty-one years old, of Irvington, N. J., was found with a fractured skull; Benjamin Friedman, thirteen years old, white, of 36 Clayton Street, was unconscious on Morton Street, and Emmett Talbot, forty-six years old, a negro, of 178 Broome Street, was suffering from severe lacerations. They were all taken to the City Hospital.

When the rioting had ended Theodore Rekowski, white, forty-one years old, of Irvington, N. J., was found with a fractured skull; Benjamin Friedman, thirteen years old, white, of 36 Clayton Street, was unconscious on Morton Street, and Emmett Talbot, forty-six years old, a negro, of 178 Broome Street, was suffering from severe lacerations. They were all taken to the City Hospital.

Three white men and a negro, arrested in a miniature race riot last night at 27th and Federal sts., were discharged today at the 20th and Federal sts. police station.

The prisoners were Edward Stockley, 27th st., near 27th; John Lynch, Point Breeze av., near 19th; Frank Doyle, 20th t., near Manton, the whites, and Cleveland Franklin, Titan st., near 27th, the negro.

Franklin is said to have slapped a white boy. Whites saw him and were immeling him, when negroes went to ranklin's aid. A street battle resulted. A roundup of negroes was made Saturday night by police of the 12th and Pine s. station. About seventy were arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. They are sentenced from five to thirty days in the County Prison, or fined \$13.50.

NEGRO BESET BY SIX YOUTHS

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

JULY 4, 1917

Thomas Nuby, 42 years old, a negro painter of 3928 South State street, was arrested by Sergts. Kelly and Lurel at Thirty-first street and Calumet avenue last night when he drew a pocket-knife to protect himself from a group of six young men who taunted him about the race riots in East St. Louis.

Nuby and Thomas Pittman, his brother-in-law, who recently came to Chicago from Alabama, were passing the corner when they were accosted by six young men. Nuby told the police.

"Where are you going? Better not go to East St. Louis; they would lynch you down there," the young men said.

When Nuby resented their remarks they attacked him. He sought refuge in a store while the growing crowd cried, "Lynch him!" and made other threats.

OFFICER GETS MAN DESPITE INJURIES

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

AUGUST 26, 1917

In a chase thru downtown streets and thru a Stout street pool hall in pursuit of W. G. Bird, a negro, suspected of importing liquor into Colorado in violation of the federal law, James E. Melrose, special agent in the department of justice, was injured yesterday when he plunged headforemost down a dark stairway.

He captured his man, however, and the latter is now in the custody of the government, facing charges of violating the Reed law.

LEWIS, NEGRO, HELD ON HIGHWAY ROBBERY CHARGE

WASHINGTON ILL JOURNAL

AUGUST 8, 1917

Sterling Lewis, a Negro, was held by the Municipal Court yesterday under \$1000 bail on the charge of highway robbery. Enos Nixon testified that as he was passing a crowd gambling along the causeway on Monday, Lewis asked him for a dime, which he donated, and then he looked down the barrel of Lewis' big revolver and donated \$14 more. Other witnesses corroborated Nixon's testimony.

Gilbert Smith was held under \$500 bail for court on a charge of pointing a pistol at Claude Hemenway in Chippey streets, Monday night.

NEGROES THREATENED BY ANGRY CROWD

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH

JULY 12, 1917

Suspected Accosters of Young Girls Have Narrow Escape From Being Mobbed.

When word was spread through the West End last night that two little girls had been accosted and nearly attacked by two Negroes a mob assembled. Later five Negroes were arrested, and one of them was identified by the girls as being one of the would-be assailants. Stern action by policemen was all that saved the arrested Negro and his companions from being roughly handled by the crowd.

Elizabeth Campbell, aged 13 years, 3022 Sacramento street, and Lydia Monk, aged 16 years, 9213 Stafford street, were returning to their homes early last night when two Negroes accosted them in Stadium street, near Stafford. The girls' cries brought Policeman John A. Kennedy from his home at 3100 Sacramento street. He fired at the fleeing Negroes, but missed.

After the girls told their story a general round-up of all the Negroes in the district was ordered, and John Ramage, aged 26 years, of this city, was identified by the girls. He is being held. His partner has not been arrested.

COLORED MEN INCREASE POPULATION AT PRISON

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

DECEMBER 4, 1917

Large Percentage of Arrivals at Penitentiary Are Non-Residents of State.

Between 35 and 40 per cent. of the prisoners received at the penitentiary during the last six months are colored men, non-residents of the state. They are men who came north to work in section gangs and on railroad and public improvements, and have been in the state only a short time.

Another 10 per cent. of the recent arrivals at the state prison are white men, also non-residents of the state, who came to Ohio to seek employment.

Fully 70 per cent. of the recent admissions to prison rolls have been convicted of offenses which heretofore have been limited to workhouse sentences, or in other words, for crimes that have been made state prison offenses during the last two years. Scores of men have been received for stealing automobiles, failing to support their families and carrying concealed weapons.

The problem of caring for the Southern negroes is one of the most serious that confronts the state. They are helping not only to increase the

population at the penitentiary and Mansfield reformatory, but at the state institution for the insane.

ITALIAN IS ROBBED

BY UNKNOWN NEGROES
MAVER FALLS PA TRIBUNE

OCTOBER 2, 1917

Following the murder and cutting affray at Midland last Thursday evening, a couple of unknown negroes held up an Italian in the upper end of the city and relieved him of all his cash and a new pair of shoes he had just purchased. The man was walking up the street near Ninth when the men suddenly stepped out while the one held his hand over the man's mouth and stifled his cries for help the other stripped his pockets of the money and after taking his shoes from under his arm beat a hasty retreat followed by the other man. The victim reported the affair to the police but a poor description of the hold-up men was secured and will probably escape apprehension.

BLACK WOMAN SENTENCED

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

AUGUST 26, 1917

Magistrate raises woman for Pressing Charge.

Banks Reid, the negro who insulted Mrs. Gertrude Street of 580 Academy street on Broadway Friday night, and was captured on a nearby roof by six sailors who chased him through Broadway, was sent to the workhouse for three months yesterday by Magistrate Blau in the West Side court. After passing sentence Magistrate Blau said to Mrs. Street:

"I am glad to see that you had the courage to follow up the charge and appear against this man in court. That attitude on your part is commendable and if followed by all women would tend to lessen the number of insults offered by despicable men."

Mrs. Street acknowledged the compliments and shook hands with the Magistrate as she left the courtroom.

REGISTRATION

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 13, 1917

Card Gone But Booner Is Held for Federal Authorities.

Ailen Booner, a negro who had his trial before Judge Nathan and jury Monday was found not guilty by the jury which was out forty minutes. The charge had been made that Booner forged a check on the Hadfield Coal Co. of Middletown for \$7.50. Booner maintained that he won the check in a crap game.

Conversation with Booner while the jury was out developed the fact that he is 26 years of age. When asked if he had registered, Booner

replied that he did not know although he exhibited a registration card. Examination of the card revealed the fact that the original name on the card had been erased and another name written on the card.

Local authorities immediately communicated with United States officers and word was received that one of the officers would arrive in this city Tuesday to get Booner who was held in the county jail pending the arrival of the officer.

An effort to re-indict Booner on a forgery charge failed Tuesday morning when it was impossible to locate the registration card which Booner had in his possession Monday.

NEGROES CAUGHT IN RAID

PHILA PA FREE PRESS

JULY 30, 1917

Seventy-two arrested as rioters

ins

Race Rioting Are Kept in Custody

Seventy-two negroes, arrested late Saturday night by the police of the Twelfth and Pine streets stationhouse in spectacular raids along South street from Tenth to Seventeenth, in order to prevent race rioting here, were sentenced to five to thirty days in the county prison and fined \$13.50 at a hearing before Magistrate Baker yesterday morning. Many of them were from Chester and Wilmington.

While the men were charged with corner lounging, this was only technical, as the real motive of the raid was a "tip" received by the police that several hundred armed negroes were going to Chester in automobiles to take part in the rioting there.

Since Friday night the police stations in the negro sections downtown have been keeping extra details of about twenty-five men constantly in the houses ready to quell any uprising. Besides this, there are more than thirty plain-clothes men keeping their

eyes on the many negro cafes. Riot sticks have been issued for use in an emergency.

SOUTHERN NEGROES

CINCINNATI ILL JOURNAL

OCTOBER 6, 1917

Fleece By Crooks on Arrival at

Cincinnati—\$5,000 Stolen.

Mulcting of Southern negroes out of their money daily during the last six months is attributed to two Cincinnati negroes by detectives. The money thus stolen amounts to probably \$5,000.

The scheme of the defrauders is to meet the Southerners when they alight from trains. They form a "friendship." A stroll to "see the sights" follows. One of the crooks next brings a "lost" pocket-book into view. He says it contains \$500. He offers it to the "greener" for his cash on hand. The stranger is cautioned not to open the pocketbook until he gets "under cover."

Latest victims included Overton Buyers, Nashville, Tenn., robbed of \$57 at Lytle Park; Finnis Gordon, also of Nashville, fleeced for \$133 at the Pennsylvania Station; and D. C. Bowles, Dolphin, Ga., who was relieved of \$14 at another railroad station.

NAVY EMPLOYEE HELD UP BY TWO COLORED MEN

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
OCTOBER 21, 1917

Howard C. Stevens, of 901 Nineteenth street, a navy man, was knocked down and robbed of \$20 in Tenth alley, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, late Saturday, by two colored men. He was used up pretty badly and as the case was not reported to the police until almost an hour later, in the meantime the men had gotten away.

Stevens, who is home on a furlough, had been spending some time with friends, intending to leave today to his ship, and had started up Tenth alley when a colored man, of considerable size, halted him and before he knew what was doing he was struck on the head from behind.

Dazed for a short time, when he fully regained his senses he found that \$20 was missing from his clothes and he immediately hunted Patrolman Vaughn, at Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street. A diligent search of the colored district, was made, but without results.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL

NEGRO DIVES ARE RAIDED.

Police Are Determined to Break Up Continuous Robberies in District.

The police drive against the negro dives on East Sixth street and other negro settlements of the North End was resumed yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Michael Cassidy and a squad of plain clothes patrolmen. Thirty negroes were arrested and lodged in the police holdover on charges of vagrancy, while the police are investigating numerous robberies that have occurred during the past few days.

The negro raids began last Tuesday night, when forty-four negroes were arrested and all were later discharged on out-of-town order. They stepped by Judge Coon in the North Side court. Chief of Police Flahive said last night that the cleanup of the dives was in keeping with the efforts of the police to rid the city of vice and that scarcely a day went by that someone was not robbed, in that section. The cleanup is also to prevent any probability of negroes congregating in sufficient numbers to make possible a race riot. He did not criticize the release of the negroes formerly arrested, but said that so long as he was chief of police the raiding squads would continue in their efforts to suppress vice, regardless of the action in the courts when brought to trial.

An Italian reported to the police yesterday afternoon that he had been robbed of \$300 in a negro house on lower Locust street. Detectives Ed

Boyle and Louis Olivero went to the place and arrested three women who are held for investigation. Another Italian reported last Wednesday that he had been robbed of \$400 in a house on East Sixth street.

NEGRO HELD IN ASSAULT CASE

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
OCTOBER 31, 1917

Thomas Higgins, 38, a negro, has been spirited from Rossford to the Wood county jail in Bowling Green.

Higgins is held on suspicion of having assaulted Emma Stackhouse, 20, in her home in Rossford, early Sunday morning.

Authorities say a negro answering Higgins' description made inquiries at a Rossford coal office, Saturday afternoon, as to Miss Stackhouse's home, and asked where her father worked.

Higgins was arrested in a camp of imported negro laborers, Tuesday night by Sheriff Skibbie of Bowling Green and a deputy. They took him directly to the Wood county jail.

Miss Stackhouse is reported slowly improving in her sister's home on the East Side. Feeling is high in Rossford.

NEGROES TALK CLERK OUT OF AUTO TIRES

Get Away With 37 and 12 Inner Tubes, But Police Recover Some.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
AUGUST 28, 1917

During the absence of the manager, two negroes, saying they represented the Kansas City Transfer company, persuaded a clerk at the Ajax Rubber company today to entrust 37 tires and 12 inner tubes to their care for filling and an out-of-town order. They stepped away and failed to return. Officers Mike Cassidy and James O'Rourke found 29 of the tires in a barn in the rear of 609 Missouri avenue. The recovery amounted to \$1,500.

Officers W. A. Atchison and L. Porter later arrested a negro after a chase of two blocks. He admitted having one tire which he said was handed him by a friend and, not knowing what to do with it, he took the cumbersome article home, to 609 Missouri avenue. He denied knowledge of the remaining missing goods and that he was an accomplice in the theft.

SHOT FIRED BY NEGRO

FATAL TO PATROLMAN
CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
JULY 23, 1917

Patrolman Fred Weingard died early today in the Frankford hospital, Philadelphia, as a result of a bullet wound received early yesterday. His assailant was Dewey Yansay, a negro, of West Price street, Germantown.

Yansay, shot by the patrolman, is in the hospital, but he will recover from his wounds. Weingard fought him even after he was shot. A colored girl, Lizzie Craig, 4747 Stiles street, is being held as a material witness.

Weingard was attached to the Frankford station. He incurred the enmity of the negro when he told him to move on. Yansay and the girl were then loitering about at the Whitenall Commons.

Yansay, it is said, threatened to "get" the policeman. Later he saw him in plain clothes and the assault followed. Patrolman McLaughlin heard the shot, sent the policeman to the hospital and arrested the wounded negro.

COLORED MAN IS ARRESTED HERE

ROCK ISLAND ILL JOURNAL
OCTOBER 3, 1917

William White Wanted In Moline On Charge Of Larceny

William White, colored, 1510 1/2 Third avenue, East Moline, was arrested at the Thirty-first street station by Officers Kell and Durman, at 9:15 last night, at the request of the Moline police authorities. White, who is charged with larceny, is alleged to have taken \$40 from a Moline business firm.

White was arrested while waiting for a train bound for Chicago. He was carrying a black leather bag. He was turned over to the Moline police this morning, to answer the charges preferred against him.

Two Fight Over Suitcase

H. Niehoff and Alfred Norman were each fined \$3 and costs this morning for fighting. They were arrested at 3:25 yesterday afternoon after a call had come into the police station. They were staging a battle at Fourth avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The argument it seems, was over a suitcase which they jointly owned. Niehoff insisted in selling the case and its contents to a second hand store to which Norman objected. Niehoff started to walk into the second hand store with the suitcase when Norman began to tug at it. The tug-of-war was brought to an abrupt stop when Niehoff struck Norman. The battle was on then.

Negro Gives Many Addresses, but His

Home Is Not Found

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
OCTOBER 11, 1917

Detective-Sergeants Jerry Lynch and Frank O'Neill stood in front of cell 4 of the "freezer" in police headquarters yesterday and eyed its inmate, a negro, suspiciously.

"Where did you say you live, Sam?" questioned Detective Lynch. Sam Thomas, the prisoner, scratched his black kinks and chuckled. "Ah done tol' you-all," he said.

Detective Lynch eased his weight from one aching foot to the other. "You've told us five different addresses so far and we've been to every one of them," said the detective. "They never heard of you at any of the addresses. Now you're going to come with us this time and show us where you live."

Shackled to the detectives, Thomas walked them to a hickory street address. "Good afternoon, Mrs. Dunworthy," said the negro, greeting the landlady by the name he had noticed on the mail box. "I never saw you before in my life," said the landlady coldly. "My Lawd!" ejaculated Thomas. "and Ah lived here fo' mo' than a month."

Although the police were unable to discover the negro's abode, they covered 15 suits of clothing they stole from various Michigan avenue and Clinton street rooming houses. In city court yesterday before Judge Stickney, Thomas pleaded guilty to a burglary and larceny charge and was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

The clothing and some jewelry, also alleged to have been stolen, are valued at about \$100.

COLORED PEOPLE PROTEST JULY 19, 1917 Deny Negro Race Protects Offenders Against the Law.

Editor Star: We, the colored people of the black belt district in the Third ward, protest against Monday morning's publication in the Transcript, and also the statement of the coroner of Peoria county "that we protect the law-breakers of our race from the law." We deny that there is a secret organization to that effect. Officer Keller reported to the coroner that there is one. He can get our assistance in getting rid of such a ring. Officer Keller was supposed to testify to the facts about the unfortunate affair that occurred at 214 North Washington street Saturday night. We did not know that he had to report to the coroner what had occurred previously to that. It seems that Officer Keller did more than merely testify, according to the Transcript. The coroner declares if he holds another inquest from a such a place again, "He will take a hand himself." What is he going to do if such a thing happens again? Surely nothing rash.

We the colored people of the city

of Peoria, are proud of our mayor and our chief. We are not afraid of any riots occurring at present, although the Herald-Transcript sees fit to indulge in far-reaching insinuations against the administration and the negroes of Peoria. We the colored people wish to forget the East St. Louis affair and God knows all white people do.

NEGRO ATTACKS R. R. 'Y'

CHAMPAIGN ILL NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1917

Cook in Association House Routed When Mr. Mathis Snatches Up Revolver.

A rebellious negro cook, employed at the R. R. Y. M. C. A., Urbana, on Monday night narrowly escaped serious injury, if not instant death, when he made an attack on Sec. R. H. Mathis of the Y. M. C. A. shortly before midnight. Mr. Mathis has been working at the building nights owing to a shortage of help. On Monday night the negro cook "likered up" somewhat, and refused to perform his duties.

Secretary Mathis attempted to call the police to have the drunken cook removed. While he was at the telephone the negro grasped the secretary and wrenched the telephone from his hands. The wily secretary wriggled from the big negro's grasp, and got to a drawer where he kept a revolver. When the weapon was drawn from the drawer the negro made an attempt to again attack Mr. Mathis, according to a report received by the Urbana police, and the secretary pulled the trigger of the revolver. For some reason the revolver failed to fire, but the move resulted in the negro withdrawing from the building.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

SCENE OF RACE RIOT

Staid, Fashionable District Stirred When Dozen Young Negroes Run Amuck

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 17, 1917

One man was stabbed, a girl injured, a score of shots fired and eight arrests made in a near race riot in Rittenhouse Square, the heart of the city's most fashionable neighborhood.

It was hard for residents of that section to believe that it had really happened. It seemed almost a sacrilege. The prisoners, however, are to be arraigned today.

The fight started when a riot call was sent in to the Twelfth and Pine streets station for policemen to drive away more than a dozen young negroes who were annoying other persons in the square. The negroes drew revolvers and started firing at the police, who exchanged shots with them. None of the shots took effect. The negroes ran on Nineteenth street, where they met Joseph Kilgara, of 2027 Bainbridge street, and Dolly Ennie, of 742 Arkansas street.

The negroes threw bottles at the couple,

one of which hit the girl on the head. Her companion was stabbed. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. His condition is not serious.

The eight negroes were rounded up after a chase by the police. The fight occurred about 11 o'clock last night.

NEGRO PAYS HEAVILY

FOR STOLEN LUNCH

SHARON PA. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 24, 1917

John Dunham, a negro, is fully convinced that he is a victim of the high cost of living. He is employed at the Carnegit Steel mill and was accused of stealing the proverbial full dinner pail from another negro named Bill Smith.

When hailed before Burgess Moody this morning Dunham pulled a roll of bills from his pocket that would immediately classify him as a bloated bond holder. He entered a vigorous denial of the charge and declared that any man with as much money as he had would never stoop so low as to steal a man's dinner bucket.

There was little evidence to hold him, but after he had been allowed to discuss the matter at length he practically admitted that he was the man who committed the theft. Burgess Moody fined him \$25 and costs amounting to \$31.45.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION BY GIRL OF 12

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Twelve-year-old Gertrude Newport accuses a negro laborer to-day of taking her by force to a house where he kept her captive. She escaped when he went out. The negro is in jail here.

The girl, who lives with her step-mother in Kosciusko street, said she went with her foster-mother to relatives in Favor street, and that, when playing in a front yard, she was approached by the negro, who said, "What a sweet little girl. I wish you were my daughter."

The girl says she became frightened and started to run to the rear of the yard, but the negro picked her up and placed his hands across her mouth to prevent an outcry. Then he tied a handkerchief over her head, she said, completely covering her mouth.

The child's absence alarmed her foster-mother, and she reported the case to the police.

Meantime, the girl says, she had been taken to a house in West avenue. The negro left her after a while, and when she found the door unlocked she escaped. She was taken to Headquarters by a policeman, and there told her story.

The girl gave an accurate description of the kidnapper. To-day a negro who fitted her description was found in jail, on a charge of stabbing Thomas Gibson, of No. 32 Harrison street. The girl was taken to the jail, and she said positively the negro was her captor.

He is James Wall, thirty-five, of Baton Rouge, La. He denies he ever saw the girl. He came here more than a year ago, and has been employed as a laborer on tunnel work being done about the Genesee River by the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

NEGRO WITH OPEN RAZOR THREATENED WHITE POPULATION

WATERBURY, Vt., July 3, 1917. Walter Lewis, a Negro, was fined \$100 and costs in Municipal Court this morning.

According to Patrolman Cross Lewis was prancing up and down Madison street, between Sixth and Seventh streets yesterday, flourishing an open razor and telling what a rip-roaring bad man from Devil's Gulch he was. Cross placed him under arrest. Lewis had everyone along the street hunting cover.

Michael Carney testified that he saw the man waving the open razor around, and informing the whole street how he proposed to carve up the white population. He notified the police officer.

Lewis said he came here from Richmond, Va., about three years ago and had no excuse to offer for taking the warpath.

Case of Colored Boy

CHILLICOTHE O. NEWS-ADVERTISER
OCTOBER 9, 1917

Probate Judge Capple Friday morning, at the conclusion of the case of Forest West, colored, charged with stealing \$200, issued a warning to strangers who come to Chillicothe, attracted by Camp Sherman, for the purpose of getting "easy money", as it might be termed.

West was arrested in Springfield a few weeks ago, charged with stealing \$200 from a man named Marsh, who resides in the west end

of the city. West had no defense to make, as the evidence clearly showed that he is guilty of the theft. He was attracted to Chillicothe by the location here of Camp Sherman. For a time West worked, but concluded he could get money easier, by stealing.

Judge Capple bound West over to the grand jury.

TWO COLORED MEN ARE FOUND OVER

TO GRAND JURY
QUA OFFICE DISPATCH
OCTOBER 4, 1917

By Mayor Harmon on Charge of Burglary—None Was Able to Furnish Bond.

Roy Moton, Carry Hicks, John Spain and Wesley Jones, all colored, confessed burglars, were each held under bonds of \$200 to answer to the grand jury for robbing Troy residences.

The men were arrested Friday after Moton had confessed the robberies.

That all of the thieves were not arrested is indicated by the fact that on Monday night an attempt was made to burglarize several more Troy residences.

The police believe that another gang is now in operation.

COLORED MAN CAUGHT AFTER FINDING OFFICERS

STANDARD

Arrested last night for cutting another man about two months ago, Robert Stone, colored, is now in the city jail. Officer Pete Naylin made the arrest, recognizing the offender from descriptions given at the time of the affair. George Tyler, who was attacked, said that Stone was the man who had come up from Saturday night in which Carl Franklin, colored, almost killed Orrie Eldring of Ames, was not liquor, or the refusal of the Negro to furnish the white man with a drink, but race hatred, and the resentment of that hatred by the colored man. At least that is what Franklin told the police yesterday.

ARREST NEGRO AS

HOLDUP SUSPECT
OCTOBER 26, 1917

While on his way home from work last night at 6:30 o'clock a Greek, whose name has not been obtained by the police, was attacked and badly beaten by two negro thugs on lower Broadway. The Greek was hammered on the head with the butt of a revolver, but the highwaymen failed to secure any money. The Greek lives at the sheet mill camp. This morning the police were tipped off by the Sharon police that a negro answering the description of one of the highwaymen was en route to Farrell in a jitney. He was arrested and locked up for further investigation.

Negro Held as Slayer Of Two White Men

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
JULY 16, 1917

Third Man Wounded in Race Battle in Newark Saloon

Newark, N. J., July 15.—Jesse Howard, a negro, is under arrest here as the principal in a double murder resulting, it is said, from racial antipathy. The police say they expect similar occurrences to multiply as a result of the equal rights bill which the Legislature passed last winter.

Ernest Hauser and Daniel Foessel whites, were killed and Fritz Herse wounded in a fight in Herse's saloon 251 Springfield Avenue, shortly before midnight last night. On entering the saloon Howard is said to have invited Fred Kubach, who is wireless operator on the destroyer Perkins, to have a drink. The white man refused and there was a fight.

When peace had been enforced the negro seated himself, it is said, near a table where Hauser and Foessel were playing cards. They objected to his proximity, but Howard refused to budge. Herse, it is alleged, then refused to serve a drink to the negro.

At that Howard is said to have moved toward the door, drawing a revolver and beginning to shoot as he reached that avenue to fight. He was caught a block away, and was roughly handled by a crowd. To-morrow he will be arraigned in the 2d District Court. A physician who examined him to-day declared that he was sane.

NEGRO EXPLAINING CLIMBING DES MOINES IA REGISTER

AUGUST 21, 1917
Residence in Iowa

Used Knife, He Says.

It now appears that the real cause of the stabbing affair Sunday night in which Carl Franklin, colored, almost killed Orrie Eldring of Ames, was not liquor, or the refusal of the Negro to furnish the white man with a drink, but race hatred, and the resentment of that hatred by the colored man. At least that is what Franklin told the police yesterday.

Franklin said that he was standing at the corner of Third and Walnut streets listening to a religious speaker exhorting a crowd from the curb when Eldring accidentally stepped on his foot. The white man moved away without saying

anything, which the Negro resented. Words followed, and when Eldring called the colored man an insulting name, according to Franklin's story, he "just pulled out his knife and went after him."

Eldring was still alive at Mercy hospital last night, but was in a serious condition. Franklin is being under \$2,000 bonds following his plea of not guilty in Police court yesterday morning.

NEGRO HELD FOR TRIAL ON GIRL'S STORY OF ATTACK

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
JULY 4, 1917

"He locked me in a room in his house and kept me there for seven hours," little 13 year old Helen Weiss told Lieut. Garrick in the Desplaines street station yesterday. "He mistreated me and threatened to cut me with a big knife if I screamed or made a noise. Some one told my mother that he had me there and I heard her come to the door and ask for me. He said I wasn't there."

"It's a lie," said Daniel Hart, a 43 year old Negro, living at 764 Boston avenue, the "he" named by the girl. "I wouldn't think of harming any white girl, or any other girl."

Lieut. Garrick ordered the girl subjected to a medical examination and sent Hart back to his cell to await a trial in the Desplaines street court on July 5.

All Negro prisoners in the county jail—150 of them—have been locked in their cells and will be kept there on bread and water until they agree to abide by jail regulations. They were found shooting "craps" in the "bull pen" and refused to stop when the guards ordered them to. Jailer Davies had to go into the "bull pen" himself and take the dice away from the men.

JUDGE NEWTON METES PENAL FARM SENTENCE

TO COLORED OFFENDER
STANDARD
NOVEMBER 7, 1917

Martin Smith, colored, admitted he had stolen an overcoat from Thomas Scott and was fined \$10 and costs and sentenced to 30 days on the penal farm in the city court Tuesday morning.

John Koebert, 27 years old, was arraigned on charge of stealing a lap robe from a machine in front of the Hotel Deming belonging to D. H. Ballinger. Koebert appeared confused. He first declared that he had found it at the North Baltimore Glass factory, then on North Ninth street and finally said that his partner named Palmer had stolen it. After further questioning, his case was continued until Friday.

On investigating the case of Perry Cunningham, charged with defrauding Minnie Atkins out of a \$15 board bill, it was brought out that he had been found not guilty when tried in a justice of the peace court, so Judge Newton dismissed the case. The case of Alvin Chaney, charged with assault and battery on William Duval, was continued until next Tuesday.

INJUSTICE NOT EXODUS MOTIVE HENKING HOTEL GETS ITS LIQUOR LICENSE

Southern Sociological Congress Told There Is No Cause for Alarm Over Negroes
NEW HAVEN CONN UNION

AUGUST 31, 1917
Before delegates to the Southern Sociological Congress, recently brought to a close at Ashville, N. C., Wilbert T. Stephenson of Winston-Salem, N. C., declared that injustice and lack of fair play have not nearly so much to do with the Negro exodus as the frequency with which they are assigned as causes would indicate. Mr. Stephenson continued: "This is not saying that there are not still many discriminations against the Negro in the South, particularly in the matter of railroad accommodations. It is only saying that these discriminations are not what is making the Negro leave the South. Many of those who assign them as reasons are really answering for themselves rather than those who are leaving. That is, they are telling of the conditions that tempt them to leave the South rather than the conditions that actually make other Negroes leave. Moreover, in their laudable desire to secure for the Negro complete justice, they almost unconsciously magnify conditions which they hope, may arouse the white South to do better by the Negro in order to keep him in the South. My dealing both officially and private, with negroes leaving Winston-Salem has not revealed an instance of one leaving because he thought he had been treated unjustly or denied a square deal. But the South cannot afford to take pride in the fact that it gives the Negro as nearly a square deal as any other section."

"Be the extent of the migration of negroes what it may, I see no cause of alarm. If they should continue to leave the South at the rate of 100,000 a year and not return, the South as a result after a few years of readjustment, would profit by the necessary change in its system of farming and in the personnel of its labor. The dispersment of Negroes in greatest number throughout all parts of the country would inevitably make all sections more sympathetic toward one another and arouse them to live with one another in reducing race relations to the proper and permanent basis."

"The real significance of the movement, from the standpoint of the sociologist, is that it will cause the business men of the South—farmers and other employers of Negro labor—to take more interest in race relations and co-operate more heartily with students and welfare workers in curing for the Negro a mans change in the South regardless of what other sections may do for him. If the Negro migration northward brings about closer alliance between those who seek primarily justice for the Negro and those who seek primarily profit from his labor, it will be worth more than it costs."

ground within ten minutes. Prior to entering the Purdum place Ware had robbed John Sears residence, securing shoes, shirts and a suit of clothing and a small amount of money. At D H Howley's residence, the first place the negro entered he secured \$17 in money and some jewelry. All articles stolen have been recovered except the money. It is thought he threw the money away before he was captured.

COLORED DEFENDERS ATTACK BEHUK EMAYOR

OBER 23, 1917
The court of Mayor T. P. Peter in Dover is rapidly assuming the "complexion" of a southern police court. Three colored men, late arrivals in Dover's now promising colored colony, were before "his honor" Wednesday morning charged with misdemeanors.

Fred Fortune, 22, said he really threatened to hit "another guy" who had complained of Fred's conduct to the police. Mayor Peter fined him \$4.60.

Leroy Durham, 20, another negro, confessed he stole a \$1 shirt, that is, he just took it from a Dover store without paying for it. His fine was \$5 and costs.

Venard Taylor, 24, the third offender from the south, refused to plead guilty to stealing three pairs of pants from a Dover Italian. Standing trial before Mayor Peter, however, he was found guilty and was fined a total of \$24.

Along with these came before the mayor, William Reese, 35, white, who was found along the Ohio canal Monday with his head dangerously near low water mark. Reese, formerly of Barnhill, recently of Massillon, and with no particular home at all at the present time, was held on charges of being drunk and of failing to provide for his family.

Mayor Peter looked carefully into his law books for a form of justice suitable to the offenses charged and committed Reese to the Canton workhouse for 60 days and fined him \$30.

SHOT IN HOME BY WHITE RUFFLIANS

The Amherst Mass. News
Mrs. Florence Jarvis and William Martin Injured When

Men Fire at Them

7/2 5/17
Because one of a crowd of young skylarking whites in front of 309 East 97th street threw a hat through the window of the first floor apartment of George Martin and the hat was thrown back into the street, two colored persons were wounded and the life of a two-year-old boy seriously endangered.

George Martin threw back the hat, and the hoodlums, claiming that it had been damaged, demanded \$1.50. Martin refused to pay and an argument resulting, the men finally leaving.

Later they returned and began throwing stones through the windows. Martin's sister, Mrs. Florence Jarvis, was in the front room, and on a table lay her two-year-old son. As she ran to the baby and bent over it to protect it the men drew revolvers and began firing through the window. One of the bullets struck Mrs. Jarvis in the thigh. A second bullet lodged in that high of William Martin, 18 years old, who had rushed into the front room to aid his sister.

Patrolman Kuntz, attracted by the shots, pursued the toughs, and, after a chase of several blocks, during which he emptied his pistol at the fugitives, captured Robert Foley, 18 years old, of 121 East 105th street.

NEGRO DOES HAVOC IN SPEEDING AUTO Mortally Hurts Woman and Child, Upset Peddler's Cart and Escapes.

An unidentified black touring car, driven by a negro, mortally injured a woman, then a child, last night on Ninth Avenue in a five-block dash, and escaped, though pursued by six other machines, a horse and wagon and several hundred persons on foot. The car was first noticed on the avenue at Forty-ninth Street going south. No one was in it but the chauffeur, and he drove a zigzag course for a block or two, then took to the trolley tracks and put on speed. At Forty-ninth Street Mrs. Anna Kraus, forty-five, a widow, of No. 323 West Forty-ninth Street, was crossing the street on her way to the Polyclinic Hospital, where she is a pantry maid. The machine knocked her several feet. She fell to one side of the tracks, striking her head on the roadway.

She screamed as she fell, and that caught the ear of her son, Joseph, twenty, who shouted at the negro, then jumped into a grocer's wagon and lashed the horse in pursuit. Between Forty-fourth and Forty-third Streets the black car knocked aside Thomas Sullivan, nine, of No. 337 West Forty-ninth Street, who was with two other boys. They jumped in time to save themselves. The Sullivan boy's skull was fractured and he was hurt internally. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, whither Mrs. Kraus also was taken.

The boy was dead when the hospital was reached. The woman's skull probably is fractured and she has internal injuries.

Meantime Patrolman Penny, had flashed a "stop" signal to all the boxes down Ninth Avenue as far as Thirty-fourth Street, and half a dozen autos had joined in the chase, besides a shouting mob of pedestrians. At Paddy's Market, at Thirty-seventh Street, the negro's car knocked peddlers' carts right and left, and vegetables flew in all directions; at Thirty-sixth Street the fleeing car turned east and whizzed to Broadway, where it was lost in the traffic.

NAVAL MILITIA SAVES A NEGRO JULY 21, 1917

Prevents a Brooklyn Mob From Lynching Wife Slayer.

Prompt police measures by parading naval militiamen saved a negro from a severe beating and perhaps death at the hands of an infuriated crowd at Fulton street and Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The negro, Conrad Hart, had just shot and killed his wife there on the street as she stood watching the battalion of naval militia commanded by Capt. Nolan march by. Witnesses say the negro first knocked the woman down and then fired four bullets into her body.

The two policemen quickly on the scene were having difficulty in protecting Hart from the crowds that pushed their way toward the struggling centre of the mob, and there were cries of "Lynch him!" Others were trying to help the wounded woman, Mary Hart, when the parading militiamen realized that the situation would reach a climax before police reserves could arrive.

So with fixed bayonets the naval men swung from the street and formed a heavy cordon around the bluecoats and their captive. The policemen were Patrolman Frey of the Classon avenue station and Traffic Patrolman Lenz. Presently a patrol wagon arrived and the prisoner and his wife's body were taken to the station house.

Hart is 30 years old, a West Indian, and was employed as a waiter on a coast line ship.

LETTERS TO EDITOR THOMAS NOT NEGRO LEADER.

To the Editor of the Standard-American:
We, some of the American negroes, citizens and taxpayers of this city, feel that the press has given the public the wrong conception of our leader.

We are not being led by such men as room and back," commanded the judge. William Thomas, better known as Baby Doll. We are aware that last Sunday morning's event is one of the greatest scandals that could befall any city. On every street corner, trolley car, jitney, and even pedestrians walking through the streets, you hear nothing but Baby Doll. It has become such a nuisance that we want the public to know that we feel ourselves far above such men and to those who know us best can prove to you, dear reader, that we are the men who profess to be and always stand ready to do our part to make this a clean city. Just a few words to remind you of our past in this great country. Our grandfathers and fathers gave their lives and blood that this country might receive her liberty and that the stars and stripes may wave over the home of the free and the land of the brave, and we, too, stand ready today to give to this city, state and country all that we have and our lives too if necessary to help a world-wide democracy to be maintained. Search your records and see how many honest, hard-working men are giving the courts trouble. I am sure you will find but few, if any. If ever our men and women have been given a chance to be taught the right modes of life, they have demonstrated it with deserving honor. It shall be our aim and purpose to help make this a clean city, but our help would be in vain if we tolerated such characters as those that were caught in that dive on Water street Sunday last. If the laws of this city let such things go on, please do not blame every negro you see on the street and think he upholds the wrong doing of some, for if the signers of this writing had their way with such men as William Thomas, "Baby Doll," they would be exiled and never have a chance to see civilization again.

COLORED CITIZENS NEGRO IS CERTAIN HE WILL MAKE A SOLDIER

Had No Time to Linger in
Court Because of
Call
ST. WAYNE AND SENTINEL
AUGUST 6, 1917

James Davis, dark as clouded midnight, was visibly nervous in police court, Monday morning, when he listened to a patrolman tell how intoxicated Davis had been on Saturday night.

"I ain't got no time to stay here, judge," explained Davis when called forward for testimony. "I have been called to report for the army."

The negro produced a crease worn and dirty piece of paper which had been a notification to appear for physical examination at the Hoagland school on Monday morning.

"Do you think you will pass the examination?" asked Judge H. W. Kerr. "Sure, I'm going to be a soldier," said Davis.

"Walk over to the other side of the

room and back," commanded the judge. Davis tramped to the second step and returned to the judge's desk. The magistrate watched his movement carefully. The negro's feet sounded a little heavy as they struck the floor with a sort of paddling sound, but his broad shoulders seemed capable of heavy action.

"I guess I will give you a chance to go to war," said the judge and motioned for Davis to be on his way towards the Hoagland school.

GOOD ADVICE BY TRENTON NEGRO TRENTON TIMES AUGUST 4, 1917

Declares Shiftless and Vicious
One of Race Endanger the
Progress of All

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir—Please allow me space in your paper to write concerning the influx of colored people into our city. As a Southerner, and one who has traveled, I have had experience concerning the subject about which I write. For the past two or three weeks, I notice that there is a certain class of these people who are giving the police department quite a little trouble, and who will soon begin, if they have not already done so, to make the good and law-abiding citizens of both races feel uneasy.

This class of people is neither any good to the city nor to themselves. They only work two or three days a week, earning just enough to keep them supplied with cheap liquor. They do more than they dare in the South. I am afraid if this thing is allowed to continue, we will have a state of affairs similar to that in Chester, Pa.

These people know how glad the white people of the South will be to hear that they are causing trouble up here. The Bible said, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, for it is better that one of thy members should perish than that thy whole body be cast into fire." So it would be better for these bar room loungers and pool shooters and corner babblers and wife beaters, after they have served their time, to be given a few hours to leave the city, than for many good respectable people to be punished or to perish for a few good for nothing numb-skulls.

JOS. S. MIDDLETON (Colored)
Trenton, N. J., August 4, 1917.

THREE NEGROES TO BE HANGED

WILMINGTON DEL. EYE LEADER
AUGUST 23, 1917
Men Still Hoping for
Reprieve Before Friday
Morning.

Adam Hargus, Webster Purnell and William Prettyman, Negroes, will be

hanged at the workhouse on Friday morning, unless reprieved by Governor Townsend. They were convicted of the murder of Harry Parker, another Negro, at Lewes. Every legal effort that could be made to save the lives of the condemned men has been made, but without success, and it is believed there will be nothing to interfere with the execution on Friday.

They were sentenced to be hung two months ago, but forty minutes before the first man was to have been taken to the scaffold they were granted a reprieve of sixty days. During this interval the Board of Pardons held two meetings and heard additional evidence in the case, but the board found that none of this was sufficient to change the sentence of the court or to warrant them in recommending a commutation of sentence.

Warden Cross of the workhouse has heard nothing official from the pardon board relative to its refusal to intervene, but it is not necessary that he should hear from the board. The sentence of the court is that the men be hanged, and their execution will be carried out unless there is a further step by the governor. Plans for the triple execution are being made at the workhouse.

The condemned men know that the Board of Pardons has taken no action in their case, yet they are still hoping that something will turn up to give them another lease on life. The executions will begin promptly at 10 o'clock next Friday morning. The man showing the signs of greatest weakness will be the first one led to the scaffold. It will be the first time in the history of the State that there has been a triple hanging.

TERRIBLY SLASHED BY COLORED THUG CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM JULY 23, 1917

Negro Wields Razor on Man
Who Ran to Aid of Rebel's Victim.

TAKES 21 STITCHES
TO CLOSE WOUND

Slashed across the face with a razor wielded by a negro highwayman when he went to the assistance of an Italian who was being held up by the desperado early yesterday morning near Third street and Taylor avenue, William Dill, aged 37 years, of 308 Taylor avenue, sustained a gash which required 21 stitches to close.

The highwayman escaped and the Italian also ran from the scene. Dill went to Cooper Hospital to have his injury dressed but when the doctors prepared to sitch his wounds Dill ran

from the hospital. He later went to the Homeopathic Hospital. The Italian who was being held up lives at 420 Stevens street. His name was not ascertained.

Dill recognized the negro highwayman and the police expect to arrest him to-day. Dill was near Third and Federal streets on his way home when he heard cries for help. Running to Taylor avenue Dill saw the Italian struggling with the negro. When the highwayman saw Dill coming he relaxed his hold on the Italian and went after Dill.

Dill was viciously slashed on the right side of the face with the razor wielded by the negro desperado, the cut extending from the eye to the mouth. The negro then took to his heels and ran down Third street. Detective Murray is investigating the case.

ROUND UP 65 NEGROES IN WEST PHILADELPHIA GET GUNS AND CARTRIDGES RAID IN TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT CLEARS AWAY Corner Loafers; Reported Riot at Fifty-seventh Street a Hoax

Following close on the race rioting at Chester, the section of South Philadelphia bounded by Tenth and Seventeenth, Pine and South streets was raided last night and sixty-five negroes were arrested by a detail of police and special officers from the Twelfth and Pine streets station. The ages of the negroes ranged from eighteen to forty years, and after being arrested 100 rounds of ammunition were confiscated and two revolvers. Thirteen of the negroes were arrested while fighting among themselves. Several razors were found in their pockets.

"Corner lounging and disorderly conduct" was the charge, according to Acting Lieutenant Duffy, who with Sergeants Kennedy and Levy and Special Officers Asher, Hornberger, Scheller and Cannon, assisted by twenty-five extra policemen, rounded up the negroes. They will have a hearing this morning.

"This raid has nothing to do with the Chester riots," said Lieutenant Duffy; "I was simply tired of seeing these men block the highways and street corners every Saturday night." Other police who participated in the raid said the Police Department had been warned that a band of negroes was forming, fully armed, to march to the relief of their "friends" in Chester. Though this rumor persisted throughout the section, Lieutenant Duffy declared he had not arrested one man because of the Chester negroes.

An extra force of patrolmen has been kept on duty in the First, Second, Third and Nineteenth District stations, it was said, to quell any possible outbreak between the white and black residents of the section.

About 11 o'clock a woman, whose name could not be ascertained, called the Fifty-fifth and Pine streets station on the phone saying there was a riot at Fifty-seventh and Ludlow streets. Sergeant Montgomery, who took the message and knowing that a negro settlement extended on Ludlow street from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth street, called out the auto patrol and sent an alarm to the Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue and the Sixty-first and Thompson streets stations. In a short time there were sufficient policemen at the scene to deal with any situation that might have occurred. The police found everything quiet.

OFFICIALS SEEK

NEGRO'S IDENTITY

NOVEMBER 26, 1917

Police and Coroner Otto were trying to learn Monday the identity of a negro found horribly burned Sunday morning under a Big Four railroad culvert, near Harshmanville, and who died without regaining consciousness a few hours later at the Miami Valley hospital. The man's clothing had become ignited from a fire which he had built to warm himself.

With the discovery of the man police checked his description with that of James Sanders, colored, who shot and killed Detective William O'Rourke Saturday in Columbus. In many points, the description of the two men tallied.

Following an investigation Sunday by Coroner Otto, the body of the unidentified man was turned over to Undertaker Loritts. The victim was about five feet eleven inches in height and weighed 180 pounds.

1000 CHASE NEGRO HERE AND POLICE RESCUE HIM WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY WILPA PA PUBLIC LEADER JULY 30, 1917 Crowd Angered by Slapping of Six-Year- Old White Boy Is Bent on Lynching

Incensed over the act of a negro in slapping a six-year-old white boy, a crowd of a thousand men gave chase to the assailant from Thirty-first street and Gray's Ferry avenue to Twenty-seventh and Federal streets late yesterday afternoon, where they captured him and began beating him with fists, clubs and stones.

A riot call was sent in to the Twentieth and Federal streets station and the house sergeant rushed the house detail, composed of Policemen Archdeacon, Camac and Quinn, to the scene of the disturbance.

When the policemen arrived the crowd was in an ugly mood. There were cries of "Lynch him!" "Get the black!" "String him up!" and other derisive yells. The policemen pulled out their riot sticks and beat their way through the mob, finally reaching the negro. A shot was fired by some one, but the police could not find out by whom.

Three white men and the negro were arrested and taken to the station house. The negro gave the name of Cleveland Franklin, twenty-one years old, of Titan street west of Twenty-seventh. The white prisoners described themselves as Edward Scheckley, thirty-one years, of Sears street west of Twenty-seventh; John Lynch, thirty-six years, of Point Breeze avenue west of Eighteenth street, and Edward Doyle, eighteen years, of Manton street east of Twenty-seventh.

Earlier in the day two negroes charged with holding up a man at the point of a revolver were arraigned before Magistrate Baker in the Twentieth and Federal streets station and held without bail for a further hearing. The prisoners are William Coleman, of Cambridge street near Twelfth, and Edward Jackson, of Madison street near Nineteenth. Charles Searls, of 2020 Waverly street, said they attempted to hold him up at Twenty-second and Federal streets on Saturday night.

NEGRO DRUMMEL IS HELD AS LEADER IN \$250,000 THEFTS

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD
AUGUST 29, 1917

**Jackson, With Valet and Autos,
Accused of Thousands of
Loft Robberies.**

Wilson Jackson of No. 2199 Seventh Avenue, a powerfully-built negro whose extensive wardrobe and luxurious mode of living have long been the envy of other members of his race in this city, was arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to-day charged with being the head of a gang alleged by the police to be responsible for 70 per cent. of the 3,600 loft robberies that have occurred since the first of the year.

Arraigned with him were Frank Grant of No. 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Richard Cheek of No. 103 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, also negroes. The three, charged with robbery, were locked up in the Tombs.

Their arrests are the first results of the Grand Jury investigation demanded by the Merchants' Association to find out why the loft robberies had gone unchecked, and District Attorney Swann intimated to-day that the roundup had only begun. It will include a number of merchants who have received the stolen property.

Isidore Gross of No. 543 Lenox Avenue, charged with receiving some of the stolen dress materials, was arrested a few days ago and is in jail in default of \$5,000 bail.

**GANG'S LOOT PUT AT TOTAL OF
\$250,000.**

According to Assistant District Attorneys Talley and Morton, who conducted the Grand Jury proceedings, all the evidence produced shows that Jackson is a remarkable character. The gang of which they say he was the leader has cleaned up in the neighborhood of \$250,000 in the last few years, according to the confession of Grant, Jackson appropriating most of the proceeds of the robberies.

He had a valet, several automobiles, an expensive apartment, enough clothes to stock a musical comedy male chorus and a thirst that required champagne for breakfast, din-

ner and supper. All his friends were compelled to drink champagne when they were with him, though the evidence shows no great amount of compulsion was necessary.

His appearance to-day bore out his reputation as a high roller. Polished and manicured and perfumed and creased to a fare-you-well, he toyed with a jewelled watch charm and yawned throughout the proceedings. It was plain he was annoyed at having his morning sleep disturbed.

Jackson's arrest was brought about by the capture of Grant, who was picked up last June by detectives assigned to aid the District Attorney's office in the investigation. The police say he confessed that Jackson not only planned the robberies but was the principal actor in them. Grant said Jackson was known to the rest of the gang as "the man monkey" because of his climbing ability. The police say, despite his size, Jackson is more at home leaping from ledge to ledge of a loft building than he is on the sidewalk.

**CARRIED FIRE HOSE IN MOUNT-
ING TO LOFTS.**

This was the plan invariably followed, according to the police: Jackson and his assistants would secrete themselves during the late afternoon in a building next to the one to be robbed.

When darkness came Jackson would take down the fire hose used in all such buildings, fasten one end of it about his waist and then, going to the rear of the building selected, start climbing to the upper lofts, using a fire escape if there happened to be one, or his "monkey" agility if it was necessary.

The nozzle of the hose was used to break the windows. Once inside the building Jackson would fasten the hose to some object to provide an escape in case of surprise. The hose was also used to lower the stolen goods to those waiting in the yard.

Frequently, the police say Grant told them, Jackson would start on the top floor and take in half a dozen floors on the way down before he would call it a night's work. The stolen stuff was placed in some nearby place selected beforehand and later carted away in automobiles.

Jackson and Cheek, who are ex-convicts according to the police, were arrested to-day on bench warrants, the three negroes having been indicted by the Grand Jury several days ago. Jackson is charged specifically with robbing the Lucille Waist Company, No. 102 West Thirty-second Street, of goods valued at \$5,300 last March; Cheek with an \$800 robbery at the shop of H. Mandelbaum, No. 26 West Seventeenth Street, early this month, and Grant with taking \$1,000 worth of goods from the factory of Joseph Glassman at No. 147 West Twenty-fifth Street.

10 Held in Stratford Race Riot

**Cobblestones, Bottles,
Clubs and Knives Fig-
ure in Exciting Clash
Just Over the Line—
Stratford Police Do Bat-
tle with the Gang.**

Hurling cobblestones, throwing bottles and brandishing clubs and knives, 50 Portuguese negroes created a riot Saturday night in front of Joseph Monahan's saloon on Stratford avenue just across the Bridgeport line. They broke plate glass windows and spread terror everywhere. The crowd of white men in the saloon with cries of vengeance for the attack on the place rushed from the saloon in a body, vowing to make the negroes pay for the damage which they had wrecked. They chased the negroes for a long distance unmindful of daggers which the colored men carried. Unsuccessful, they gave up the pursuit, and the Stratford police took it up where they left it, bearding the Portuguese negroes in their lair in a boarding house on Hollister street, Stratford.

Another Battle.

There another battle ensued before the Stratford officers captured 10 of the negroes. Practically unarmed and outnumbered 10 to one the Stratford police descended on the Hollister Ave. shack. They met with a volley of sticks, stones and threatening knives. The negroes wielded their big clubs, and then followed a hand to hand fight, each officer trying not only to hold his ground but to capture one or more prisoners.

Seizing the clubs with which the negroes sought to batter them the police turned the weapons on the negroes themselves, and as a result two of them were laid low

with bloody wounds on the head, Dr. Hennessey later being called to attend them. The officers who took part in the battle were Chief William Nichols of Stratford, Patrolman Barnum, Fellows, Marshal and Sheriff To linson. They escaped without injury.

Cowing the negroes and taking their weapons away from them, they rounded up 50 of the Portuguese negroes. Of this number 10 were identified as being in the battle at the saloon, and they will be arraigned in the Stratford town court to-night before Deputy Judge Blakeman.

The names of some of those arrested are Jack Ross, John C. Dina, Fred Barron, Louis Santo and Julius Texzera.

The attack on the saloon was most unexpected. The place was filled with the usual Saturday night crowd, drinking peaceably.

Suddenly down the street came a crowd of negroes, crazy drunk, it is said. Before the crowd in the saloon realized what was happening cobblestones, sticks and bottles came crashing through the windows. Men ducked behind barrels, sought refuge under the bar, and waited for the hail of bullets which they expected to follow.

No Revolvers.

But the negroes carried no revolvers, as far as is known. In the street light, however, gleamed the blades of knives carried by the party, which they drew after the first fusillade of stones.

Despite this fact the white men in the saloon prepared to fight off the attacking party, but before the plan of campaign could be well organized the negroes, sensing the scheme, retreated, with white men in full pursuit.

The street in front of the saloon looked as if a cyclone had struck the place. It was covered with cobblestones as big as a man's head, pieces of broken glass and broken bottles.

NEGROES ATTACK WHITES, ONE IS DEAD, ONE HELD

CHICAGO ILL. EVE WORLD
JULY 3, 1917

**Policeman Slays Black Who
Slashes Men on Elevated
Train; Girl Is Victim.**

One negro is dead and another is held by police today as the result of two attacks upon white persons, one a 13-year-old girl, made by negroes in Chicago last night.

Clarence Kelly, a powerfully built, six-foot negro, died at Alexian Brothers' Hospital shortly after midnight

from a bullet wound inflicted by a policeman after the negro had created a reign of terror on an Evanston express train of the Northwestern L.

Daniel Hart, 45 years old, 764 Boston avenue, a negro janitor, is held at the Desplaines street police station on charges made by John Weiss, 311 South Green street, that the negro had held the negro's 13-year-old daughter Helen in the negro's flat for seven hours yesterday. Hart was identified by the girl as her assailant.

Kelly was shot by Policeman John Rose on the Belmont avenue elevated station platform after he had slashed and wounded at least three men and terrorized passengers on the Evanston train and on the platform. The trouble started when Fred J. Hohing, 2600 Leland avenue, a commission merchant, with his wife, entered the car in which Kelly was riding at Sheridan road. Kelly's feet were sprawled out in the aisle and Hohing stumbled on them.

Daniel Hart, 43 years old, who was arrested last night after he was alleged by Helen Weiss, 13 years old, 211 South Green street, white, to have kept her a prisoner in his home for seven hours and to have mistreated her, made a complete denial of the girl's story today when he was questioned in the Des-

BEATEN, ROBBED BY COLORED MEN

**Two Holdups Reported Friday
Night; Police Arrest One
Negro as Suspect.**

Two holdups in which three negroes took part, were reported to the police from the East End, Friday night, and one negro was arrested as a suspect.

Pockets turned wrong side out, and suffering a fractured left leg, Florry Aradly, 40 years old, 549 Albert street, was found at 11 p. m. Friday lying on the B. & O. railroad, at South avenue. He also had a scalp wound on the left side of his head. He told Motorcop Johnson that he had been held up, beaten and robbed on Poland avenue by three negroes, and that in the fight his leg was broken. He could not explain how he got to the railroad tracks at South avenue.

Attacked, Robbed By Negroes
Three negroes stopped Arthur Lacey, laborer, at the Erie tracks on Watt street at 8 p. m. Friday, he told the police, and asked him for money for food and drink. He said they told a hard luck story and he finally consented to aid them. When he flashed a roll of bills, amounting to \$14, he says they attacked and robbed him. He sustained a cut on

the nose and back of the head. Heter the shooting. furnished descriptions of the men. Wilson is an employee of the Street Cleaning Department and bears a good reputation. He was held pending his examination in the District Attorney's office, but his early release is expected as it is believed he was arrested by mistake.

Two negroes, Eliza Powell and Seaman Lewis, fought in East End hold-up man. It is alleged friends of Powell told the police that Lewis was one of several negroes who have been operating in holdups in the eastern part of the city. Half a dozen men, suspected of being connected with holdups, have been arrested within the last three weeks but sufficient evidence to secure conviction was lacking.

"LYNCH HIM!" MOB YELLS AS NEGRO IS ARRESTED

—ALSO KILLED—

Policeman Is Killed, and Wrong Man Menaced by Crowd.

When Patrolmen Vliet and Winterhalter of the 135th street station arrested a negro in front of 16 West 138th street this morning, who, they thought, had killed Patrolman Holmes, also a negro, a crowd of Holmes's negro friends began to cry, "Lynch him! Lynch him!"

The calls drew other negroes to the scene and Vliet and Winterhalter had difficulty in protecting their prisoner from the mob. After they had placed him in a motor car and started to take him to the station a number of excited friends of the murdered man jumped on the running board and attempted to strike the prisoner.

The arrest was made at the scene of the murder, and the prisoner, who gave his name as Frank Wilson, when questioned at the station house by Assistant District Attorney Joyce declared that he knew nothing of the shooting and had been attracted to the neighborhood when his wife told him about the murder. Wilson gave 570 Lenox avenue as his address.

Holmes, who was one of the few negroes on the force, was killed shortly after midnight by a burglar whom he had surprised in the hallway of 16 West 138th street. Patrolman Corcoran found Holmes lying in the doorway. He sent in an ambulance call, but Holmes was dead before the ambulance arrived.

Word of the shooting reached members of the squad to which Holmes belonged just as they were ready to go off duty.

Several of the squad jumped in a police auto, accompanied by bystanders who said they would recognize Holmes's assailant. As soon as they arrived at the scene of the shooting a negro woman in the crowd shouted: "There he is!" and the police grabbed Wilson. Later when questioned by the police the woman said Wilson looked like a man she saw running away af-

work of himself and force in connection with the capture. He in turn says that the credit belongs to every member of the force, and particularly Desk Sergeant Harrah, who directed affairs before he called the chief and captain.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Lessons in the Bridgeport Cast Thirteen times within a brief period came the negro desperado, Baby Doll, into the precincts of the city courts. Thirteen times he escaped without any penalty being inflicted, that operated for his own good, or for the protection of the community.

It becomes a question in the domains of morals to what extent the city court was an accomplice before the fact in the disgraceful riot on Sunday morning, and in the murder that ensued.

Baby Doll comes from a race that has had comparatively small chance in America. Some of the members of that race are refined, honest, industrious and intelligent as any white man.

Some of that race hark back to the jungles of Ethiopia. Under their modern garments they are as savage as their ancient forbears. When such a man is haled into the white man's courts, petted by justice and sent back to carry on his work of disrupting society, how can it be supposed that he will become other than an increasing menace to the social order.

The community should count as morally accessory to the crimes of Baby Doll all those public officials who should have taken action to prevent his misdeeds, and did not.

Indeed Baby Doll was under no peculiar oath to behave himself. But the city court was sworn to administer justice in the interest of the community, and the city court is operated by men who have studied in the schools, that they may know what justice is.

The mayor, charged with the execution of the laws, had a duty to see that the negro kingdom of Baby Doll should never come into existence.

The county commissioners had a duty to see that such a man had no license from them, to handle through the agency of a so called club, such a commodity as liquor, which needs to be in the best of hands to be safe as an article of merchandise.

The fact is that Baby Doll was petted and supported by the rulers of Bridgeport. No wonder this half savage man thought he could do as he pleased.

What is the matter? Are the men who run the city court bad men? No they are rather above the average of mankind. Are the county commissioners bad men? No, they are also rather above the average of man-

kind. The same is true of the mayor and the boss who stands behind the mayor and the chairman of the Republican town committee, to whom Baby Doll, in his hour of peril, called as to a source of relief.

The difficulty is in the system. All these men together with many others have built up a system of operating government for the mutual benefit of those who control the government. All these selfish attempts to make a little unfairly on the side, are but so many sticks in the great bundle of evil, in which lay the institution operated by Baby Doll; and many similar institutions. — Bridgeport Farmer.

COLORED COUPLE PLEADED GUILTY

—RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS—

Received Stolen Goods—Several Cases of Intoxication, Each Guilty.

Elbert Graves and his wife, Altie, of the city and railroads, at their home on West Sixth street on the charge of receiving stolen property from Henry Hagen. All are colored.

Graves and his wife admitted buying large boneless hams at 80 cents each, and other articles in proportion. Graves admitted helping Hagen carry some of the stolen goods home with him, but claimed he did not know what he was carrying.

It was testified that Hagen carried liquor which he had stolen, to the Graves home and bottled it. Hagen, who was indicted by the grand jury, gave the damaging testimony at the county jail, against Graves and his wife. She was fined \$10 and costs and 30 days, the husband \$25 and costs, 30 days and pay for the goods, \$27.

C. Johnson of Jamestown, N. Y., is being held on suspicion. He claims he came here to see a relative who was a soldier. Ernest Moffet, Frank Anderson, Charles Moody, W. McMillan, Walter Capwell and A. J. Murphy were each arraigned on a charge of intoxication and each pleaded guilty. The first offenders were given \$1 and the others \$2 and costs.

TWO BEATEN IN PITTSBURGH RIOT

—AMERICAN THURSDAY

Colored Men, Fresh from East St. Louis, and Several Whites, Injured

—PITTSBURGH, AUG. 6.—

Two colored men, fresh from East St. Louis murders, were central figures in a riot in Smithfield street, the heart of the downtown district, early Monday. These two and a white man, according to witnesses, started the fighting, which soon attracted a mob which the police reserves broke up with difficulty.

Henry Ware and A. D. Humphreys, the colored men, got into an altercation with J. K. Beers, white, of this city. One of the men hit Beers on the head with a bottle. About fifty other colored men were working on a new building across the street, and hundreds of whites were in thoroughfares nearby. In a few minutes the fight had become a riot, with Ware and Humphreys as the particular objects of attack. Though many suffered minor hurts, these two men were knocked to the ground, beaten and kicked.

They and Beers were taken to the police station and the disorder ended. The three were discharged at hearings later.

DRUNKEN NEGRO SHOOTS POLICEMAN ON TRAIN

—JIM LEWIS STARTS PANIC AMONG ILLINOIS CENTRAL PASSENGERS—POSSE IS AFTER HIM.

(Friday Morning.) Duquoin, Ill., Nov. 23.—Patrolmen W. B. Campbell and Earl Kirkpatrick were shot here last night and the passengers on an Illinois Central train were thrown into a panic when the policemen tried to put Jim Lewis, a negro off the train.

The negro escaped after the shooting and walked to his home at Hallidayboro, nine miles south of here. The authorities surrounded the house, and at midnight telephoned here for help.

A posse of twenty-five men, made up of police and members of the Illinois national guard stationed here, has started for Hallidayboro in command of Night Chief of Police Fox. The trouble started when the negro, who had been drinking, started a disturbance on the train. The conductor ordered him to leave the train, and when he refused the police were called. When the police tried to eject him he opened fire, wounding both policemen. Their wounds are not considered critical.

Will White, a colored man, grabbed a pocketbook in Moline, and is now in the county jail awaiting action by the grand jury. That's what a fellow gets for having a misfit name.

TRIO OF NEGROES HOLD UP WHITES

PORTSMOUTH TIMES
NOVEMBER 19, 1917

"Come on fellows and turn over what you got in your jeans. You have gone far enough," and after uttering these words, John Wilson, colored, and a well known North End citizen, thrust a big 38 revolver in the faces of Harry Rife and Sam Parker, both white. The holdup took place early Sunday morning near Fourteenth and Railroad streets, while Rife and Parker were going home. Wilson was accompanied by William Cole and William Ross, negroes, and Rife and Parker told the police that the three men rifled their pockets, securing \$5 from Rife and some change from Parker.

Officers Porter and Powers were soon notified of the robbery and going to the scene, arrested Wilson, Cole and Ross.

FOREMAN

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
JULY 1, 1917

In Street-Cleaning Department Is Killed By Negro—Citw Employee Being Sought.

Police are searching for Brazil Spillman, negro, city employee, who is to be charged with murder of William Nealy, 43 years old, 3121 Borrmann avenue, Republican politician and district foreman in the street cleaning department.

Nealy was shot twice yesterday noon when at the city barns, Carthage pike and Glenmary avenue. Jacob Lenzer, another city employee, claims to have been a witness of the shooting. Brazil last was seen yesterday afternoon boarding a train for the South at Covington, it is said.

The shooting is said to be the culmination of an argument between several drivers of the Carthage barns. Nealy was serving as mediator.

POLICE PUZZLED BY GIRL'S STORY

WILMINGTON DEL EY EVV
JULY 4, 1917
Mildred S. Kloberg, Found Gagged and Bound, Says She Was Attacked.

Police and detectives are baffled with the case of Mildred S. Kloberg, aged 15 years, of 1023 Monroe street, who was found unconscious with her hands and feet tied and her mouth gagged, at Thirteenth and Claymont streets, last night. The case was first reported to the police at 12.10 o'clock last night, when Dominic Donoff, of 1230 Claymont street heard a slight noise, and, upon looking out of his window, noticed the girl lying in an alley. He immediately notified the police and Sergeants Howgate and Hahn were sent to the scene to investigate. Upon the arrival of the patrol the girl was rushed to the Delaware Hospital, but, according to the authorities, there were no marks of violence upon the girl.

According to the story told by the girl, who is still at the hospital, she left the home of her grandmother, at 808 North Van Buren street, about 7.30 o'clock last evening and went to an ice cream parlor at Torbet and Washington streets. When she left the place, according to her statement, she was attacked either by one or two men and that the hand that went over her face was that of a Negro. According to relatives of the girl, she told them that she was carried off in an automobile but this statement was not made to the police by the girl when interviewed this morning.

Although the girl claims that she remembers nothing from the time she was attacked until she regained consciousness in the Delaware Hospital, persons in the neighborhood, especially women, say that they saw a strange girl as late as 11.30 o'clock and at that time she was walking along Thirteenth street near Claymont. There were several police in the vicinity where the girl was found who say that as late as 11.30 o'clock people were sitting on the steps near the alley where she was found.

When the case was reported to the police the girl's mother was at the police station, making inquiry about her, as she had been away from home for so long a time. The detectives and the police are both working on the case and are trying to locate any one who might have seen the girl attacked.

1 DEAD, 1 SHOT, ON SOUTH SIDE

Two Negroes Attacked After Death of Cafe Owner; Fourteen

Are Laid
CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
JULY 4, 1917

Disturbances on the South Side followed the slaying last night of Charles Maronde, for twenty-five years a saloonkeeper at 5161 South State street, by one of two negroes.

The killing was due, it is said, to an argument over the use by negroes of a passageway beside his saloon. Scores of negroes and white men gathered and threats were heard. A riot call—the first—brought thirty police and detectives to the saloon.

MOB IS CLUBBED.

The negroes refused to disperse and the police used their clubs. The police began to search all persons in the vicinity for weapons.

But a few minutes later ten white men, friends of the saloon man, armed themselves with revolvers, was rushed to the Delaware Hospital, but, according to the authorities, there were no marks of violence upon the girl.

The machine then was "opened wide" and escaped before the police could act. The search for weapons continued for an hour.

FIRST NEGRO SAVED.

Meanwhile the second riot call from East Thirty-fifth street and Calumet avenue sounded.

They found Thomas Nuby, an Alabama negro, now living in 3928 South State street, in the hands of a mob, members of which were crying "Lynch him!"

Nuby, the police were told, had been taunted by six young white men about his race and the rioting at East St. Louis.

He was taken from the mob and locked up.

The third call came from the scene of the attempted lynching of another negro, W. J. Brawera, 551 West Sixtieth place, on charges by Miss Marie Walsh, 21 West Fifty-ninth street, and Miss Belle Gray, 5051 Princeton avenue.

NEGRO IS BEATEN.

Martin Callahan, 5738 Indiana avenue, and C. Chobin, 309 East Fifty-ninth street, found the girls crying. They beat the negro almost unconscious.

A crowd quickly gathered, with cries of "Lynch him!" and "String him up!" Callahan and Chobin pleaded the negro had had enough. But the crowd was seeking a rope when Detective Sergeants Terrie and Kelly arrived and held them back with drawn revolvers and took Brewera to jail.

Percy Walker, negro, was shot through a leg at midnight when he attempted to evade arrest following a disturbance at Fiftieth and Dearborn streets. Walker refused to halt when accosted by Detective Sergeant John Simpson.

Ten suspects are held in the death of Moronde.

NEGRO WAYLAYS ANOTHER COUPLE, DECOYS FAIL

LOUISIANA POST DISPATCH
JULY 2, 1917

Policemen in Feminine Attire Patrol Streets in Vain to Catch Prowler.

WOMAN'S ESCORT BOUND

Negro Releases Couple at Same Point Where He Held Them Up.

While a special detail of policemen, disguised in feminine apparel, were patrolling the streets last night, in an effort to trap the negro or negroes who have been forcing women with escorts to bind their escorts and then disrobe, another couple was subjected to this experience.

They were Miss Maud Yancey, 31 years old, of Desloge, Mo., who arrived at Union Station at 3 a. m., to visit her sister in St. Louis, and Losse Hale, 41, of 7229 Bulwer avenue, a switchman, who met Miss Yancey at the station.

Halted Near Alley.

The couple told the police that they boarded a Belt car to go to the home of Miss Yancey's sister, Mrs. George Fuller, at 2405 North Fourteenth street. They got off at Eighteenth street and Cass avenue, and at the mouth of an alley on Eighteenth street, just north of Cass avenue, a negro with a drawn revolver halted them.

The negro marched them into a yard in the rear of 1532 Hogana holdup man by the police. He was shot. He then took an awning cord from his pocket and tied Hale's hands and feet, after which he com-

pelled Miss Yancey to go into another shed and disrobe.

The negro, after mistreating Miss Yancey, permitted her to don her garments. He then cut the cord from Hale's wrists and ankles and ordered them into the alley. He accompanied them to the point where he had accosted them, ordered them to continue on their way and then ran back into the alley.

Boarded Same Car.

Miss Yancey told the police that she thought the negro was at Eighteenth and Market streets when she arrived at Union Station. A negro eyed her suspiciously, while Hale went into a store to buy a package of cigarettes. She said the negro boarded the Belt line car on which they rode to Eighteenth street and Cass avenue.

The police have arrested two negroes who have been identified by victims of holdups similar to the one described by Miss Yancey and Hale. Five couples were treated in the same manner last week. One negro was shot by detectives who captured him at Eighteenth street and Cass avenue, half a block from where this morning's holdup occurred.

The policemen who are trying to trap the negro are special officers from the Detective Bureau. They work in pairs, one dressed as a woman and one as a man. They walk about the streets in the neighborhood of where couples have been waylaid, and also in other localities. This plan was successfully used by the Newstead Avenue District police several years ago in capturing a negro who had been annoying white women. It was also used to trap a highwayman who had been holding up couples in Forest Park.

POLICE SHOOT TWO NEGROES

YOUNGSTOWN C VINDICATOR
OCTOBER 29, 1917

Patrolmen Fire Several Shots After Fleeing Prisoners.

Injuries Not Serious—One Victim

Said to Be Highwayman—Six Are Arrested.

Two negroes were shot by police officers when they tried to escape arrest Sunday. Both men were shot in the legs, but the wounds are not serious. One of the men shot is thought to be the act of drawing his revolver when shot.

Police received word Sunday after-

noon that a big crap game was in process near the American Tar Products company plant, Logan avenue. Officers Yeaden and Krispinsky stole upon the men and were near before being observed. The players scattered in all directions. Jesse Brewer, 23 years old, was one of the first to run with the officers in pursuit. Patrolman Yeaden called on Brewer to halt. He kept going, and was seen by the officer reaching inside his overcoat. Yeaden fired three shots, one of them grazing the fleshy part of Brewer's right leg. He stopped and was arrested. The officers found a fully loaded 38 calibre revolver of the "cannon" type in an inside overcoat pocket. Police say that in Brewer they captured a bold highwayman who also specialized in crap games. If he lost, it is alleged, he stuck his revolver under the noses of the other players and calmly relieved them from their money. While the officers were busy with Brewer the other players escaped.

The second shooting occurred at 3 a. m. Sunday. Police receiving a complaint from Sarah Jennings, colored, 204 North West avenue, arrested at 1:30 a. m., William Willis, colored, who was accused by the woman of stealing \$8.58 from her. Willis told Officers Mahoney and Howard the kind of place the Jennings woman keeps. The patrolmen decided to raid the house and found besides the Jennings woman, Anna Davis, Jim Davis and John Adams in the place. They arrested all four for investigation but while they were walking to a patrol box their prisoner broke away and ran. The officers fired several shots after their quarry. One of the bullets hit Jim Davis in the fleshy part of the left leg. The others were also recaptured after a short chase. Mr. Thomas attended the injury of Davis at the police station and declared the wound was not serious.

COLORED WOMEN APPEAL TO THE BEACON FOR AID

Letter Charges That Gambling Places Have Become Menace Here

The colored mothers and wives of Akron are protesting against the gambling houses and dives that are being operated by a low class of negroes who are recent arrivals in the city from the southern states. In a letter to the Beacon Journal, they ask the aid of the newspaper and Akron citizens generally. They

say that they have laid the matter before the mayor and chief of police but that nothing has come of it. Their husbands and sons are enticed into these places after work, and then they drink and gamble away their wages. The women claim that many holdups and robberies that have occurred of late may be traced back to men losing their wages in these dives and then taking desperate measures to secure more money. Many of the women are forced to go without food and proper clothing because of their husbands' weakness.

Many have no coal. They say that before this inroad of southern negroes their husbands supported their families and were law-abiding citizens, and they ask that these places be closed.

The addresses of places where colored men congregate are given in the letter as follows: One at 31 N. Howard st., operated by Bill Bird, another at 28 N. Howard st., operated by Chick Henderson. At Main and Furnace sts. is another and one is at 32 Furnace st., it is said.

SLOVAKS READY TO RAID NEGRO QUARTERS TODAY

Trouble Brewing in Farrell, Pa., Because of Brutal Holdup.

YOUNG-TOWN C. VINDICATOR
September 20, 1917

Two Colored Men Fatally Wound
Prominent Foreigner—Police
Fear Race Riot.

Andrew Bendik, prominent in the Slovak Workingmen's Educational club, Farrell, Pa., lies at death's door in Buhl hospital, Sharon, a bullet hole through his abdomen and liver, another through his right shoulder, victim of two colored holdup men at Kishon street and Wallis avenue, Tuesday night at 6:30.

As a result, thousands of Slovaks who live in Farrell, are up in arms and demanding the capture of the two negroes who committed the desperate assault, within 24 hours. The Farrell police department is bending every effort to effect the capture of the men, fearing a race riot. Rumors flew thick and fast last night over the borough that the colored colony was to be raided and shot up unless the assaulters are apprehended. The rumors continue Wednesday. The motive, police say, was purely robbery. Bendik lives on Highland avenue, and was on his way home

when the negroes stepped out from the rear of a dark building. One stuck a gun under his nose and cried: "Hands up!" The other negro sprang for his throat. Bendik grappled with them and in the scuffle fell. The negro then blazed away with his pistol, the lead passing through the shoulder. This infuriated Bendik and the negro fired again, the second shot burying itself in the man's abdomen.

NEGRO ADMITS ROBBING STORE

Police Make Quick Cleanup In Solving Speizer Store Burglary.

ER 25, 1917
Through the arrest of Sam Neely, a negro, late yesterday afternoon, the police solved the robbery of the Mark Speizer hardware store on Idaho street, and believe that several other robberies committed in Farrell during the last few weeks can be traced to the man in custody.

Neely was sweated by Chief of Police McCartney in his office for five hours and shortly before 2 o'clock this morning he broke down and made a confession that he alone entered the Speizer store and carried away about \$200 worth of plunder.

The arrest was accomplished by Burgess J. H. Moody, Sergeant Misko and Patrolman Hayes about 4 o'clock. Chief McCartney had been working on the case since it happened last Monday night. He was attending court yesterday afternoon when the tip was received at the police station that Neely had endeavored to sell a new revolver to a man, Burgess Moody and Sergeant Misko got busy immediately and trailed the negro to Staunton street, but were unable to locate him. Shortly after they ascertained that he had entered a two-room shack at the corner of Greenfield avenue and Staunton street.

When the officers entered the house Neely seemed much perturbed and started to leave, when Misko placed him under arrest. Burgess Moody discovered the house was also occupied by William Neely, a brother of Sam. There were two colored women in the place and all were arrested. Burgess Moody spied a suitcase on the floor and when he opened it found several watches and other valuables. One of the women claimed the case belonged to her. The house was later searched and six revolvers, several watches, two

dozen knives and forks, pen knives, razors, scissors and hair clippers were found under the beds and mattresses. The plunder was taken to the police station, where Mr. Speizer identified it.

The women gave their names as Margaret White of Cleveland and Maggie Brown of Cincinnati. The former came to Farrell a short time ago and the latter from West Middlesex. They denied they had any connection with the robbery. William Neely also claimed innocence.

Sam Neely was put through a rigid examination. At first he denied that he committed the robbery, but after five hours of sweating he "came clean." He stated that he alone entered the store. He said he carried a bag and after filling it with jewelry and cutlery made his departure. He stated that the other prisoners had no connection with the crime. Asked how it happened that the women had some of the stolen goods in their possession, he stated that they must have taken them from his trunk. A Serbian watch emblem and Greek Catholic badge were also found at the house.

The quartet will have a hearing this evening before Justice J. H. Moody.

Frenzied Negro on 'L' Stabs 3 and Is Killed

Attack F. J. Hohing for Fancied Insult; Mrs. Hohing Prosecuted by Experience
WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JULY 3, 1917
SHOT BY PATROLMAN ROSE

Mrs. Rena May Hohing, wife of Fred J. Hohing, a commission man at 130 South Water street, was on the verge of nervous prostration today in their home at 2600 Leland avenue, as the result of an attack made on her husband Monday night by a negro, who refused to accept Mr. Hohing's apology for accidentally stumbling over his foot in an elevated railroad train. Mr. Hohing, R. Holm, the motorman of the train, and J. C. Smart, one of the train guards, were stabbed by the negro. The assailant was subdued only when Policeman John Rose of the Town Hall station came to the scene from the street and was forced to shoot the negro, who gave the name of Clarence Kelly. He died later of his wounds. According to the police, Mr. Hohing and

his wife were coming from a friend's home in the vicinity of Sheridan road and Irving Park boulevard, and entered the train at Sheridan station.

Mr. Hohing failed to notice that the negro's feet were occupying a considerable portion of the aisle and accidentally stumbled over them. He murmured a conventional apology and followed his wife through the car. Kelly is said to have risen from his seat and demanded to know why Mr. Hohing stepped on his feet.

"It was merely an accident," explained Mr. Hohing. With an oath the negro drew a knife from his pocket and lunged at Mr. Hohing. Mrs. Hohing endeavored to get between the two men, but only provoked a flow of vile epithets. "I'll cut your ears off," shouted Kelly, among other things.

Policeman Shoots Negro
The negro then attempted to seize Mrs. Hohing and several men rushed to her assistance. In the melee that followed, Mr. Hohing, Holm and Smart received cuts about the hands.

A small boy, sensing the dangerous situation, ran from the Belmont platform and summoned Patrolman Rose, who endeavored to arrest Kelly peaceably. He was threatened with the knife, however, and shot the negro through the chest.

Passengers on both trains in the station were in a panic and traffic was blocked for fifteen minutes.

NEGRO VICTIM OF DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Alleged Thief, Arrested Later at Front and Market Streets.

WILMINGTON DEL NEWS
JULY 7, 1917
One of the most daring holdups perpetrated in this city for some time came to light yesterday through the arrest of Sterling Lewis, a Negro, on a charge of highway robbery.

Last Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Enos Dixon, a Negro of 904 B street had received his pay and was walking along the causeway in South Wilmington, counting the cash. He was nearing the old baseball park when a Negro approached and poking a big revolver into his face ordered Dixon to hand over the cash. Dixon looked at the weapon and was quick to comply with the demand. The highwayman then fled.

Late yesterday afternoon, Dixon was standing at Front and Market streets when he saw a man whom he claims was the one who held him up and took his cash. He found Detective King and told him about the affair and pointed out the suspect. The second Negro then started to run but Detective King overtook him and placed him under arrest. He gave the name of Sterling Lewis and Dixon says he is sure he is the man who robbed him. The accused will be arraigned in City Court this morning for a hearing.

50 EVANSTON NEGROES RIOT; PERIL JACKIES

Lake Bluff Men Resent Insult to Uniform; Police Reserves Are Defied as They Rush Crowd.
AUGUST 28, 1917
Sailors Rushed to Sail in Authorities' Motor While New Insults Are Hurling After Them.

A quarrel between three sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and a negro in Evanston shortly after 10 o'clock last night grew to almost riot proportions in a few minutes.

It was necessary to call the police reserves.

There were fifty negroes in the mob that threatened the sailors. They were led by a negro in infantryman's uniform. A dozen other "jackies" from the training school and several white soldiers from Fort Sheridan aided the police.

The negroes resisted the order to disperse and made threats, coupled with references to the rioting in Houston, Tex., last week.

INSULTED BY NEGRO.

The trouble began when the sailors, George W. Elliott, F. D. Rumbaugh and W. D. Huff, left the electric terminal at Church street.

They were passing the restaurant of Sam Mascolina at Church street and Benson avenue when a negro, John Mitchell of 818 Church street, who was loitering there, shouted insulting names at them, threatening to "get" them.

Mitchell has been arrested several times for disorderly conduct.

As the sailors passed, Mitchell started to run toward his home.

"Wait till I get back," he yelled. "I'll get you."

SAILORS FEEL WEAPON.

The sailors called the police, believing the negro had gone for a weapon. The crowd of negroes on the corner increased. The sailors were joined by Private Elmer Bell of

the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Artillery.

When the police arrived they hurried to Mitchell's home and found him undressed and in bed. Before they returned to the restaurant, however, Mitchell dressed hurriedly and left.

The sailors saw him enter the restaurant and immediately stationed themselves at the door.

DEMAND HIS RELEASE.

Led by the negro soldier the other negroes surged forward threatening the jackies if they did not release Mitchell.

"Let's give them what we gave them down in Texas," yelled one.

Suddenly Mitchell leaped out of the door and the sailors, assisted by Private Bell, attempted to seize him. The other negroes closed in.

At this moment the police arrived in an automobile and placed Mitchell under arrest. Bell and Ockies climbed into the car, which was driven rapidly to the station. The negroes followed the car, hurling insults and threats.

Mitchell was arraigned before Police Magistrate Boyer and released under bonds. His trial was set for tomorrow afternoon. The police meanwhile drove the crowd from the corner and started a house-to-house search for weapons.

MAY LYNCH NEGRO WHEN CAUGHT WATERBURY CONN HERALD PEOPLE EXCITED.

Forty-eight hours spent in a diligent search of the surrounding country by several posses of indignant citizens headed by Constable Frank Morway of Watertown, fails to unearth the hiding place of a negro who on Thursday afternoon last fearfully attacked and almost choked to death Mrs. Wilfred Duval in her home in Colonial avenue, Oakville. Mrs. Duval is in a serious condition as a result of the negro's outrageous attempt to overpower her and if her assailant is captured, it is feared that he may be lynched before the officials get a chance to place him in their custody.

Almost every man in Oakville and Watertown has entered into the searching parties. The countryside is being scoured broadcast and the police and detectives of Waterbury are doing their best to locate the missing negro.

Not in the annals of Oakville has

there been reported such an outrageous attempt to commit the dastardly act which the negro was bent upon. Fortunately the woman's assailant was scared away before accomplishing his purpose and although he had quite a start on the officials before they were notified of the wicked assault, it is expected that he will be captured soon as the officials believe that they have a clue which will result in ascertaining his whereabouts. Mrs. Duval will be able to identify him if he is located.

"There's a black man in the basement," cried Mrs. Duval's little boy and the woman thinking that the youngster was being scared through imagination went to the basement to convince him that he was being frightened over nothing. Great was her surprise when a burly young negro jumped at her, threw her to the floor, half choked her and then dragged her upstairs.

So sudden was the attack by the brutal negro that Mrs. Duval did not have a chance to protect herself. She was then struggling with him to prevent him from committing any further serious assault. He warned her that if she made any cry for help he would kill her.

Arriving on the second floor of the house, the negro placed Mrs. Duval on the floor and pressed his knee upon her chest, half choking her. Just then a grocery clerk from the Oakville grocery called at the Duval home, and when he rung the doorbell, the assailant took fright and escaped. Mrs. Duval partly recovered consciousness enough to respond to the door-bell, but the clerk upon seeing her condition became so frightened that he ran away.

Later Mrs. Duval recovered sufficient strength to inform neighbors of her plight and in a few minutes Selectman L. W. DuBois, and he enlisted the aid of Constable Morway. Voluntary assistance in looking for the field was given by Harry Skilton, a fire alarm manufacturer, and his assistant, Frank Wilder. The superintendent of the Oakville company contributed a posse of a dozen men and they immediately set out in search of the missing negro.

Constable Morway when interviewed by a Herald reporter stated that while the assailant was at large he had hopes of locating him and conveyed the information that he has a clue which he is unable to make known at present. Dr. James S. Martin of Watertown attended Mrs. Duval.

RACE RIOT ON BOAT; THREE WOMEN HURT

One Negro Arrested for May

hem When City of Trenton Reaches Here

FIGHT LASTS TWO HOURS

800 White Passengers Pummel Man Until Police Rescue Him

For more than two hours last night passengers on the river steamship City of Trenton were terrorized by eighteen negroes returning from an outing at Burlington Island. A race riot began, which finally landed William Brinkley, colored, of Woodbury, N. J., in the central station on the charge of mayhem. A detail of police, headed by Detective Fisher, tried to arrest others accused of starting the trouble, but were unsuccessful in getting anybody to identify them.

Three women had been injured and frightened to such an extent that they were taken to hospitals when the steamship docked. They are:

Laura Reed, twenty-two years old, 2141 Front street, convulsions; Pennsylvania Hospital.

Sadie Prettyman, twenty years old, 1918 South Water street, hysteria; Pennsylvania Hospital.

Martin Conover, twenty-two years old, 140 Pierce street, Hahnemann Hospital, where it is said she may have a fracture of the right leg and other injuries.

At the wharf here more than 800 white passengers attacked Brinkley with umbrellas and sticks. He was rescued by the police after a strenuous time.

The steamboat left the wharf at Arch street in the morning with 1100 aboard, 250 of whom were members of a negro social club and their friends. The majority of the passengers debarked at Burlington Island, where they remained until last night, when the City of Trenton called to pick them up again.

The wharf at the island is a slender affair, 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. About 700 persons were on this structure when the boat appeared, and when the gangplank was tossed ashore there was a rush for the boat. Brinkley was in the van, so it is charged, and tried to crowd back many women and almost pushed several overboard.

In the rush at least twenty-five fainted and had to be carried ashore to be revived. Finally a deckhand remonstrated with Brinkley, and when the latter refused to heed him a fight started. Eighteen negroes went to the assistance of Brinkley and bit and beat the deckhand.

So crowded was the boat that the captain decided to put 400 of his passengers ashore to be picked up by a later boat. When the City of Trenton reached Bristol, an injured deckhand was taken to a hospital in a taxi.

Meanwhile the scenes of terror were enacted aboard ship. The captain and his men were powerless against the negroes, the majority of the white passengers were and they were easily cowed. The

when his ship docked at Bristol, he communicated with the Mayor of that city and asked him to notify the police of this disturbance. He asked him to have a detail on hand to arrest the disturbers.

Brinkley hid on the vessel when she docked, and it was only after he had been

routed from his hiding-place and chased ashore that he was arrested.

RACE RIOTS AGAIN START AT CHESTER

Two Killed and Twenty Injured—Scores Are Arrested and Authorities Have Situation in Hand

Chester, Pa., July 26.—Two men, a white man and a negro, were killed in race riots which broke out anew here tonight after a day of comparative quiet. About twenty others were injured.

Scores of persons were arrested and the authorities announced at 10 o'clock they had the situation well in hand.

The rioting, which started last night as the result of the killing of a young white man by negroes last Tuesday, reached its climax tonight when a mob of several hundred whites invaded the negro section which skirts the Delaware river. Negroes who ventured to retard their progress were beaten down with clubs and houses were searched in the hope of discovering one of the suspects in the McKinney case.

One of tonight's victims was John McCann, white, 28 years old, who is said to have been a leader of the mob. When he fell mortally wounded, the invading whites were augmented by hundreds of onlookers. Several negroes were dragged from street cars and beaten into unconsciousness. One was fatally shot. Scores of shots were fired by the negroes from the windows of their homes and several white men and boys were injured.

Shortly after McCann was killed a squad of national guardsmen was rushed to the scene. Augmented by the local force and a large squad of the state police they drove the rioters from the negro section with drawn revolvers and pointed rifles.

The negro section was roped off after quiet was restored and a heavy guard thrown around it. Mayor McDowell announced at midnight that he had the situation under control. The streets were cleared of loiters and white men were forbidden to enter the negro districts.

SOLDIERS AND NEGROES RIOT IN OHIO TOWN.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 26.—Soldiers of the Tenth regiment, Ohio national guard, were patrolling the downtown district of Youngstown tonight as a precaution against renewal of race rioting which broke out here this afternoon between thirty guardsmen and a score or more of negroes. During the rioting one negro was severely injured and several others badly beaten by the militiamen, who say the trouble was the result of insulting remarks directed at them by the negroes.

The guard patrolmen carried no guns, but were armed with policemen's clubs and were under orders from Colonel William E. Love to allow neither guardsmen nor negroes to congregate on the streets. Up until a late hour there had been no further disturbances. After today's outbreak the feeling, which has been developing for several

weeks among white residents against the negroes, reached a high pitch, and it was the opinion of authorities that the slightest disturbance tonight might cause a riot of serious proportions.

Soldiers maintain that for some time past the negroes have been persistently insulting members of the units stationed here and the resentment of the militiamen finally became uncontrollable. A large crowd of white citizens were spectators during this afternoon's trouble and were starting to participate on the side of the guardsmen when a cordon of police stopped the encounter.

NEGRO BROUGHT TO THIS CITY TO AVOID MURDER

HUTCHINSON KAN GAZETTE
JUNE 29, 1917
Sheriff of Ford County Brings Prisoner from Dodge City of Fear of Lynching—Alleged to Have Assaulted White Man.

Brought to Hutchinson from Ford county for fear of lynching. W. H. Clark, a young negro of Dodge City, lies in the city jail awaiting reports of the condition of J. A. Gossett, a 50-year-old street laborer of Dodge City, whom he is alleged to have murderously assaulted there Wednesday morning.

Sheriff Woolwine brought the negro from Dodge to Kinsley, by auto and made the rest of the trip here on Santa Fe No. 12.

According to Clark, he did not attack the older man. Clark, who is employed as janitor at the Southwest National bank, had heard of some nasty remarks which Gossett was supposed to have made concerning him. About 5 o'clock Wednesday morning the men met according to Clark, and he questioned Gossett, who is a white man, about the alleged remarks. Clark said that Gossett denied making them and made some very threatening moves toward him.

At this time, according to the negro, a watchman of the railroad came along and seeing the situation separated the men and told Clark to go ahead and attend to his business, which he did.

Claims Gossett Attacked Him.

He says that after walking from Gossett several blocks with the watchman, Gossett overtook him, and jerking a shovel from his tin cart started toward him, brandishing the shovel and making dire threats. Clark says he ran around the cart to avoid the man and in so doing picked up a street broom, which was in the cart, to defend himself with. He says he struck at the street cleaner several times with the broom to keep him at a distance, but that each blow struck the shovel which Gossett would use as a shield when he advanced toward Clark.

Finally Gossett fell heavily to the street, but Clark states the fall was caused by the impact of the broom striking the shovel.

Clark immediately gave himself up to the authorities and was lodged in jail. During the day there were some rumors of a proposed lynching in case Gossett died from the effects of the altercation and the sheriff thought it better to bring his prisoner to this city.

Clark Has Good Reputation.

Clark, who has the reputation of being a mild mannered, hard working negro, does not seem to have feared the lynching, nor does he seem worried about the seriousness of his case. He expressed a hope that Gossett would recover, and quickly, for he says he had no intention of doing him any bodily harm. This is the first time he has ever been in jail and several years ago worked in this city for the Stamey and Mackey Construction company.

Word from Dodge last night was to the effect that Gossett was not as seriously hurt as at first thought and that he had a very good chance for a rapid recovery.

Clark will be held for some time or until other developments arise in the western city.

B Shot, Scores

Beaten in Race

Riot at Chester

N.Y.C. HERALD
JULY 26, 1917

State Militia Called Out to Put Down Disturbance Started by Negroes.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

CHESTER, Pa., Wednesday.—Three persons were shot, scores were beaten and bruised, and fifty-five were put under arrest in a race riot which began here at seven o'clock to-night and continued until midnight.

The outbreak was the result of the murder of a young man by negroes. The city is in a state of terror and one-third of it is under martial control. Mobs had gathered in front of the City Hall, crowding Market street to a degree which made it dangerous to attempt to pass, when word came that the fifty-five prisoners would be brought into the building for incarceration and for hearings later. The prisoners were dragged from automobiles and beaten.

Two companies of militia and a platoon of State Constabulary were called in to help the city's police force, which, only thirty-five strong, was powerless. In a score of places in different parts of the city minor riots sprang up.

The three men shot were John Richards and Joseph Duburbo, whites, and Wayman Larue, a negro.

William McKinney, of Chester, was stabbed to death by negroes Monday night. McKinney, according to his sister, Miss Mattie McKinney, brushed against one of a party of four negroes. There was an altercation and the negroes attacked him. Four negroes were arrested this morning in connection with the murder. Talk of violence began this morning and by tonight the riot was under way.

Mayor McDowell asked for military help. Companies B and C of the Sixth regiment of the State militia were ordered into service, and Troop C of the State Constabulary was ordered from the Eddystone Munition Works.

There were not enough patrol wagons in Chester to handle the persons arrested. Automobiles were pressed into service. The soldiers used their rifle butts at the constabulary ran their horses to and fro through the crowds and restored order.

WORK OF POLICE IS DISCUSSED BY WOODS

The assertion is made by Police Commissioner Woods that in communities where there is a mixture of white and colored people conditions are vastly better than they were a few years ago. Little by little, according to the Police Commissioner, by working with the law-abiding citizens of both races who form the bulk of the population in these districts, conditions have greatly improved.

In discussing the work of the Police Department so far as it relates to Negroes, Commissioner Woods made the following statement to THE AGE:

"To handle certain elements of society, particularly where there is a mixture of white and colored people is a police problem of no small proportions. Yet conditions are vastly better than they were a few years ago. In the San Juan Hill District before the present police inspector took control both white and colored prostitutes solicited men and robbed them, and there were a number of idle men, commonly known as 'pimps,' who were supported by these prostitutes.

"The money that the prostitutes stole was freely circulated in this district. Fights frequently occurred, and many policemen were assaulted. Under the present administration these prostitutes have been driven out and the conditions existing as a result of the activity of this lawless class of people have been eliminated. Evidence was obtained against saloons where lawless characters congregated. The evidence caused the licenses of these saloons to be revoked. The saloons were closed and have remained closed.

Police Change Tactics.

"Policemen in the discharge of their duties, have, under intelligent supervision, changed their tactics, and while they are just as firm in the enforcement of the law, there has been an at-

sense in the use of clubs and revolvers, an absence of anything that may be classified as brutality, but at the same time more real police activity which has obtained for better results.

"The Police Department is constantly looking for assistance and suggestions from disinterested citizens, who have the good of the city in their minds and in their hearts. We have encouraged them to lay before a special aide at headquarters complaints or information which persons wish to bring to our attention and have caused it to be known that such complaints and information will be handled as confidential and will receive his personal attention.

"The Police Department has had splendid co-operation from a number of organizations of colored men and women. The Police Department at present is having two or three colored policemen assigned to plain clothes duty for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign, explaining to Negroes who have recently arrived from other cities, just what our laws and customs are. The results seem to be good. The Police Department has received statements from colored citizens that there has never been a time in the history of the city when the colored people have had such a square deal from the Police Department and found their rights and their property so secure as at the present time."

NEGRO LABS OF RIOT TOWN TRY ROBBERY HERE

Snatch Purse, Fire at Soldier Who Tries to Arrest Them

Two negro boys, aged 13 and 15, last night snatched the pocketbook carried in the hand of Mrs. Ed Nash, 2215 Warren avenue, dashed into the alley and fired a shot at a soldier who pursued them. One of them made his escape.

The pocketbook was snatched on Capitol avenue near the Masonic temple. The boys then dashed into the alley and headed west. One of them is believed to have run through the back yards of the Maple terrace, and escaped. The other, Frank Leonard, took a shot at a soldier with a .38 caliber revolver, which went wild. He then hid in The State Leader's in-

cinerator. Here he was located by the police, and an unknown cowboy, and hauled forth.

Leonard stated to the police and the sheriff that he was 15 years old and that he came here from East St. Louis. He declares that he was passing through Cheyenne, and met the other lad here.

Stories differ from this point. A negro who is employed in the yards here states that the two boys arrived in Cheyenne together on a freight train. Leonard declares that he never saw the other before coming here. He furnished a description to the police of the other boy, but refused to tell the other's name.

He admitted that he stole the pocketbook, but claims that in a subsequent flight he lost it on the pickets of an iron fence. He led the police to Boulter's fence, at the rear of the Wyoming Fuel and Feed company's offices. No trace of the missing pocketbook could be found. Officer Wyncoop, the first police officer to reach the scene, found a small powder puff in the gutter in front of W. W. Quinn's office at 1809 Carey avenue, but it was not known whether it was in the pocketbook or not. The police believe that Leonard's young accomplice has the pocket book, but this is emphatically denied by Leonard.

When searched at the sheriff's office, he had the gun in his pocket, with one cartridge discharged. He had a few cartridges tied up in a tobacco sack, and a set of dice. His actions in the jail indicated that he was no novice, but had been in several times. The pocketbook had not been recovered at a late hour last night. The owner does not know definitely how much money it contained.

A sharp lookout is being kept for the other negro. The police believe that these are two that survived the recent riots in St. Louis, and that they came here to operate during Frontier. Though very young, it is believed that Leonard is a criminal. He is in the county jail. Charges of highway robbery will probably be lodged against him.

He denies that he shot at the soldier, stating that he shot into the ground to scare him away. When asked why he snatched the pocketbook, he stated that he was hungry. He failed to explain why he did not ask someone for the price of a meal, which officials believe he would have had no trouble in securing, as he is very small, and his clothes are not tattered. He says that he did not in-

tend to come to Cheyenne, but that he got lost.